Regd. No. B 1065 CITY EDITION Regd. No. B 1065

JUPITER GENERAL
has a net-work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

VOL. XXVII NO. 76 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

United Front Against Aggressors

World Labour's Call To Anti-Fascist Powers

POLAND SETS TASK FOR ROME-BERLIN AXIS

Mussolini's Challenge: France's Surprise For Germany

LONDON, March 30.

A declaration issued by the Federation of International Labour calls upon the Government of Britain, France, Russia and Poland immediately to enter into mutual guarantees for full unqualified support in the event of further aggression by Italy and Germany.—Reuter.

Duce Speaks Out

Italay Won't Remain Prisoner In Mediterranean

ROME, March 30.

"Italy does not intend to remain a prisoner in the Mediterranean" was Sig. Mussolini's only comment on international affairs speaking at Cosenza, Calabria.—Reuter.

MORE ANTI-NAZI DEMONSTRATIONS

Report Of News Agency On Situation In Poland

BERLIN, March 30.

Further anti-German demonstrations are reported from Poland by the German news agency, which states that anti-German riots in Upper Silesia have increased in number lately.

It is alleged that Poles marched into a restaurant and molested Germans and knocked down with chairs one, who despite threats continued to speak in German. Similar incidents, it is stated, have occurred in restaurants at Rybnik.—Reuter.

FR. TRADE PACT WITH RUMANIA

PARIS, March 30.

A new commercial agreement between France and Rumania is being signed this evening.

Under this France doubles her purchase of Rumanian petrol and reduces the customs duties on Rumania's agricultural produce.—Reuter.

DANGER POINT FOR EUROPE

ROME, March 30

Italians are at present more perturbed by relations between Germany and Poland than by M. Daladier's speech.

Those Italians who are not Wholly Fascist and not wholly in favour of the Rome-Berlin Axis think that the danger point for Europe is Poland.

If Germany shows resentment at Warsaw's refusal of its suggestions and marches, then many Italians declare that the Axis might not bear the strain.—Reuter.

ITALY WILLING TO WAIT

ROME, Mar. 30.

Commenting on M. Daladier's speech Sgr. Gayda writes in the "Giornale d'Italia": "The French have definitely shown that they want to slam the door we have left open but Italy is not impatient. She can wait."—Reuter.

'CESSION OF MEMEL' RATIFIED

KAUNAS, March 30.

After M. Urdsys had made a short statement, the Parliament ratified the Lithuanian-German treaty regarding cession of Memel.—Reuter.

Gort Visits Maginot Line

METZ, March 30.

Viscount Gort was shown over the stronger sections of the Maginot lines and the interior fortifications of Metz this morning. Viscount Gort closely inspected the ventilation systems and the measures taken for protection against gas attack.—Reuter.

Bid For A Free Czechoslovakia

Move For Holding International Congress In America

CHICAGO, March 30.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN CZECHS AND SLOVAKS WHICH WILL MAKE PLANS "FOR THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF A FREE CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN A FREE EUROPE" WILL BE HELD WITHIN A MONTH EITHER IN CHICAGO OR NEW YORK, ANNOUNCED M. BENES, A NEPHEW OF DOCTOR BENES.

DELEGATES FROM VARIOUS CITIES WILL REPRESENT A MILLION AND HALF CZECHS AND SLOVAKS IN THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER DELEGATES WILL REPRESENT CZECHS AND SLOVAKS IN SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.—REUTER.

Poland Rejects Nazi Proposals

Will Not Submit To Military Pressure

WARSAW, March 29.

While political quarters deny the existence of concrete proposals by Germany for a modification of the Status of Danzig and special transit facilities across the Polish corridor, it is believed that proposals of this nature were recently submitted by Herr von Ribbentrop to the Polish Ambassador in Berlin.

It is understood that Poland has declined to entertain such proposals under an implied threat of military pressure.

Partial mobilisation has given Poland confidence in her ability to resist undue pressure and it is felt that Government is only disposed to discuss the Danzig and Polish Corridor questions on a footing of equality.—Reuter.

HUNGARO-SLOVAK DEADLOCK

BUDAPEST, March 30

Fresh difficulties arose at today's meeting of the Slovak-Hungarian delegates discussing the demarcation of the Slovak-Ruthenian frontier.

Slovaks put forward a counter-claim for a strip of Hungarian territory in return for an area in Slovakia claimed by Hungary.

This demand was flatly rejected by Hungarians, whereupon Slovaks announced they would ask their Government for further instructions.—Reuter.

NO DEATH DUTIES FOR INDIA

Govt. Of India's Proposal Not Favourably Viewed By Provinces

NEW DELHI, Mar. 30.

In view of the generally unfavourable reception by the provinces of Government of India's proposal for death duties, the Government of India have decided not to proceed with the proposal.

This information was given to the Indian Central Legislative Assembly to-day by Sir James Grigg, the Finance Member, in reply to a question by Mr. S. Satyamurti, whether to Government of India had received the opinions of Provincial Government on the proposal to levy death duties.

Sir James Grigg added that Sir Allen Lloyd had had informal discussions with the Ministers of all Provincial Governments, except Assam, Sind and Orissa. These discussions were of a consequential character, but the Government of India had obtained the authority of the Governments concerned to give publicity to the opinion they had expressed on the question of death duty.

These opinions showed that Madras and the United Provinces were at present not prepared to commit themselves. Bengal and the Punjab had opposed it, Bombay and Behar did not think that the matter should be taken up, pending the establishment of popular Government at the centre, the Central Provinces had expressed the opinion that the matter might be dropped for the present and the Northwest Frontier Province, though approving of death duties in principle, had opposed legislation, having regard to the unpopularity of the measure.—A. P.

CONSCRIPTION NOT RULED OUT

Chamberlain's Reply In Commons: No Check On Nazi Re-armament

LONDON, March 30.

Further questions relating to defence were addressed to Mr. Chamberlain in the Commons today. Asked if he had finally ruled out the possibility of universal service, Mr. Chamberlain replied amidst laughter: "Nothing is final in this world."

Replying to Commander Fletcher, the Premier said that the matter of stimulating recruitment for the regular army was under consideration. Commander Fletcher could rest assured that every aspect of the present situation had been and was being kept under review by the committee on Imperial Defence.

NO CHECK ON NAZIS

Mr. Chamberlain replied "No Sir" when asked by Mr. Mander if he would consider the advisability of taking immediate action in conjunction with Dominions and friendly states to withhold from Germany materials possessed by them essential to German rearmament.

Mr. Chamberlain announced that foreign affairs debate will take place on Monday. He added he was unable to announce the length of the Easter adjournment to-day, as would normally have been announced.—Reuter.

MUSLIM LEAGUERS AT GENEVA

Place Indian Viewpoint On Palestine Before League Officials

GENEVA, March 30.

Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqi and Chaudhry Khaliquzzaman, Muslim Leaguers, are leaving for India via Turkey.

They met M. Avenol as also Mr. Walters Under Secretary General and M. Dehaller Director of the Mandates Section.

The Muslim Leaguers placed Indian Muslim views on Palestine before them.—Reuter.

B. P. C. C. Reception To Wafd Delegation

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will entertain the members of the Egyptian Delegation to the Indian National Congress at a tea party to-day (Friday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) at a reception arranged in their honour at the Congress House.

NEEDS OF NAZI "NEW ORDER"

Plea For Trade Talks With Britain And France

BERLIN, Mar. 30.

Herr Funk, President of the Reichsbank, appealed for the resumption of trade talks with Britain and France, when addressing the Central Reichsbank Committee to-day. "The creation of a new order in Central Europe had increased rather than lessened the need for these negotiations" said Herr Funk.

Referring to British action regarding the private accounts "of the Protectorate of German Reich", Herr Funk said this was evidently done "under influence of general confusion and owing to misjudgment of the actual conditions." Germany to-day, Herr Funk added, was the world's greatest industrial unit in a single uniform area.—Reuter.

Foreign Help For China

Sun Yat Sen's Son On Mission To Moscow

CHUNGKING, March 30

Mr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, son of Sun Yat Sen is 'en route' to Moscow, where he hopes to obtain more warplanes for China.

During the tour of Europe on which he is at present engaged, he will exchange views with British and French Governments.—Reuter.

CHINESE COURT IN SETTLEMENT ABOLISHED

SHANGHAI, March 29.

Fusiaoen, Mayor of the Japanese area in Shanghai, has sent notes to the Consular and Municipal authorities of the International Settlement proposing the transfer of the Settlement's Chinese Special District Court to the jurisdiction of the Japanese controlled Nanking Government.

It is added that after April 1 the Court's decisions would not be regarded as legally binding.—Reuter.

Arita Invites Br. Fr. And U. S. Ambassadors

TOKIO, Mar. 30.

Mr. Arita is understood to have invited the British, French and American ambassadors to his residence on March 31 (for) "conversations on diplomatic affairs".

The nature of the conversations is not divulged.—Reuter.

Inspite Of Assembly Vote!

NEW DELHI, Mar. 30.

The "United Press" learns that the Indo-British Trade Agreement will come to force on April 1, notwithstanding the Assembly vote for its rejection. On that date the Ottawa Trade Agreement will come to an end.

The official view appears to be that the neutrality of the Muslim League has enabled the Opposition to defeat the Government motion but that almost all the speakers from that party had held the new agreement an appreciable improvement on Ottawa.

Accordingly lobby talks indicate that the Government of India would ratify the Agreement and it would come into force from April 1.—United Press.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE PACT

Question In Commons On Rejection By Assembly

LONDON, March 30

Mr. Tom Linson (Labour) will ask Mr. Stanley in the Commons on April 4 what action he proposes to take with respect to the Anglo-Indian trade agreement in view of its rejection by the Assembly.—Reuter.

"P. And O" Liner In Collision

HONGKONG, Mar. 30.

The Peninsular and Oriental liner "Canton" bound for London from Yokohama came into collision with Messageries maritimes liner "Marechal Joffre" bound for Kobe from Marseilles in dense fog north of Hongkong.

"Canton" has holed in the starboard but pumps are now in command of the leak and the vessel is proceeding to Hongkong.

"Marechal Joffre" is returning to Hongkong. The damage is unknown.

No casualties are reported.—Reuter.

General Amnesty To Hyderabad Politicals

HYDARI'S COMMUNICATION TO MAHATMA

Constitutional Reforms To Be Introduced

SHOLAPUR, March 30.

It is understood that the Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari, who has been in correspondence with Gandhiji with regard to the agitation in Hyderabad and the intentions of the Government for granting reforms, has communicated to Gandhiji the decision of the Government, to announce shortly their policy and programme of reforms.

AMNESTY TO POLITICALS

IT IS EXPECTED THAT SIR AKBAR HYDARI WILL AT AN EARLY DATE, POSSIBLY DURING APRIL, MAKE A PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT DECLARING A GENERAL AMNESTY TO ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS AND ANNOUNCING THE INTRODUCTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

IT IS ALSO LEARNT THAT THE GOVERNMENT MAY ESTABLISH A RELIGIOUS DISABILITIES REMOVAL COMMITTEE AND IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT SOME HINDUS AND MUSLIMS HAVE ALREADY BEEN APPROACHED BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE.—A. P.

MIAJA IN TEARS

Shiploads Of Refugees Pour into Algier

ALGIER, Mar. 30.

General Miaja arrived here in tears.

Shiploads of Refugees continue to arrive from Carthagena, but it is doubtful whether they will be allowed to land.—Reuter.

NATIONALISTS IN VALENCIA

VALENCIA, March 30.

Nationalists marched into Valencia through gaily decorated streets lined by cheering crowds. The occupation was carried out by Galician Division at the head of which marched Gen. Aranda, the hero of the long siege of Oviedo.—Reuter.

Last Letter Of Late Pope

BURGOS, March 30.

The last letter signed by Pope Pius XI it is learned here was a special blessing for Carmencita Franco, daughter of Gen. Franco, who had asked for that favour.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

SURPRISE MEETING OF BR CABINET.

LONDON, March 30.

Surprise has been caused by the unexpected holding of a Cabinet meeting to-day which is believed to have been decided upon following the Prime Minister's dinner to Their Majesties last night. At the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting the Ministers who have been most closely concerned with foreign affairs remained behind for a further discussion. Complete secrecy is maintained regarding the subject of to-day's Cabinet. Meantime consultations in various capitals, particularly London and Paris, are proceeding. The Polish Ambassador was among the callers at the Foreign Office and had a conversation after the Cabinet meeting.—Reuter.

"LONG LIVE EGYPTIAN PEOPLE"

CALCUTTA, March 30.

Mr. Subnas Chandra Bose, the Congress President has sent the following telegram to the Egyptian Delegation at Bombay from Jealgora (Dhanbad):

"Sorry to hear of indisposition of some members wherefore you could not visit Calcutta. A right loyal reception, including civic address and welcome was awaiting you in India's biggest city.

"The Indian Nation feels greatly honoured and thankful for your visit. I grieve being unable to personally welcome you. Kindly take with you our peoples' warmest greetings and esteem for your Nation and for the Wafdist Party in particular and our best wishes for your national self-fulfilment. Please convey my personal regards to your great leader Mustapha El Nahas Pasha.

"Long live the Egyptian people and their freedom".—United Press.

(Special Interview on page 16)

TRAVANCORE APPEAL IN PRIVY COUNCIL

Hearing Adjourned To To-day

LONDON, March 30.

The Travancore extradition appeal case came before the Privy Council this morning. The Appeal Board consists of Lord Tankerton, Lord Porter and Sir G. Lowndes.

Counsel for appellants are Messrs. Pritt and Sidney Smith.

Sir William Jowitt appeared for magistrates of Trivandrum and Messrs. Milliard-Tucker Wallach and Megan appeared for the Secretary of State.

Mr. Pritt opening the case for the appellants quoted at length from the record of the proceedings in India.

The hearing was adjourned until to-morrow.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of **ONE ANNA** per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted an Experienced Assistant Weaving Master for a mill in Bombay with knowledge of Art Silk Weaving, Jacquered and control of labour. State minimum salary expected. Apply with references and certificates to Box No. 11562, "Bombay Chronicle".

Sarvajanik Law College, Surat—Applications with testimonials stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary are invited so as to reach the Principal before 20th April, 1939 for the post of full time Professor of Law to be appointed from the beginning of the next term. The appointment will be on probation up to 31st March, 1940. (10826)

Wanted—Revenue officers, Superintendent of Police (military training preferred), Magistrates, Headmasters and Teachers for High Schools (mentioning languages), civil, mechanical and Electrical Engineers, Overseers and Superintendent for Dewan office for a Gujrat State. Apply stating qualifications and experience with minimum pay required, attaching copies of testimonials to Box 11540, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted energetic and experienced canvassers in C. P., C. I., Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Hyderabad and Mysore States. Preference to those having previous experience as canvassers of hosiery goods in the above areas. Liberal terms including choice of handling other business. Apply to Tandon Hosiery Works, Bara Banki (U. P.). (11555)

Wanted for a fine count Mill, a highly competent and experienced Carding and Combing Expert. Should be a hard and practical worker prepared to guarantee improved quality results in reasonable time. Every possible help and good salary offered. Apply Box No. 11559, "Bombay Chronicle".

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted capable experienced agents to sell our Britania Teas. Attractive terms. Salary Rs. 100—Commission 17½ per cent. Apply:—The Britania Tea Company, Mettupalaiyam, (Nilgiris). (11553)

Wanted Agents for silk and woollen goods. Pay and allowance Rs. 150. Bonus extra. Particulars free. Apply for terms:—Purisons Knitting Works, Ludhiana. (11529)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

PETROL PRICES.

THE PUBLIC ARE REMINDED that the current official price of B. O. C. and Shell Petrol in Bombay Island and Suburbs is Rs. 1/2/- per gallon ex kerbside pumps and Rs. 1-3-0 per gallon in 2-I.G. cans. These prices include the Government of India Tax of Rs. 0-10-0 per gallon.

BURMAH-SHELL
OIL STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTING CO., OF INDIA LTD.
(10904)

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 3368|151-Impt.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has, with the previous sanction of the Governor, rescinded the following rule made under section 22 (1) (e) of the said Act:—

> "No funeral procession shall pass along Queen's Road between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., or along any other street or during such hours as the Municipal Commissioner may from time to time prohibit under clause (c) of section 441 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888."

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Bombay, 13th March 1939.
(10905)

SECRETARY, PUNJAB AND N.-W. F. P. JOINT PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, LAHORE.

INVITES APPLICATIONS before the 24th April, 1939, on prescribed form (obtainable free from him), accompanied by treasury or money order receipt for Rs. 5 for a permanent post (in subordinate service) of Estimator in the Drawing and Estimating Office of Public Works Department, Central Workshops Division, Amritsar. Age not over 40 years on 1st January, 1939. Qualifications:—(a) Should have preferably taken a course of Engineering Technology at a recognised University or Technical College, (b) Must have served about five years pupilage or apprenticeship in the Drawing Office and or works of an approved firm of Structural and Mechanical Engineers, and (c) not less than about 8 years' experience, subsequent to training as required under (b) above or equivalent thereof, (d) knowledge of Engineering Stores and Costing desirable. Pay:—Rs. 150—8—230 per mensem. Government servants eligible, if permitted by authority. Full particulars on application. Candidates who have already applied on prescribed form for this post, in response to an advertisement issued in December, 1938, need not apply again. Their previous applications will be considered.
(10866)

348. ESTATES & PROPERTIES

Excellent Building site for factory in Bombay, 5 minutes walk from Rly. Station, Pucca Building area, 350 brass or more. Apply Box No. 11563, "Bombay Chronicle".

Sellers of Bungalow valued 25-30 thousand, equipped with latest sanitation and full accommodation, should communicate with Box No. 11521, "Chronicle." Property must be situated in Hindu Colony, Dadar.

349. FURNITURE FOR SALE

Shall buy latest designs of modern style wooden furniture. Write Box No. 11560, "Bombay Chronicle".

Public Notices

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY ALIGARH

Applications are invited for the following posts:—

1. DEAN AND LECTURER IN SHIA THEOLOGY on Rs 200-10-300-25/5-350 p.m. Candidates should be able to satisfy the Appointment Committee as to their status as *Mujtahid*. They should possess administrative capacity to manage the affairs of the Department. They should also have had teaching experience in some well-known educational institution

2. HEAD MASTER FOR THE M. U. SCHOOL on Rs. 300-20-500-25/5-550 Candidates should preferably possess European qualifications and must have experience as a teacher in an English Public School or a High School.

3. LECTURER (GRADE I) IN EDUCATION on Rs. 200-10-300-25/5-350. Candidates must possess high academic qualifications and hold a degree or diploma in teaching. The selected candidate will be required to do lecturing and tutorial work with post graduate students and to supervise practice lessons. Preference will be given to those who have done research in the History of Education or in Experimental Educational Psychology.

4. TEMPORARY LECTURER IN EDUCATION for one session on a salary of Rs. 200 p.m. Candidates must possess a Diploma or Degree in Education of a University in the British Empire with special knowledge of either Educational Psychology or/and Principals of Education. Applicants must mention the school subjects in which they have specialised.

5. LADY LECTURER (GRADE I) IN EDUCATION on Rs. 200-10-300-25/5-350, to teach Education to B.A. students and also to supervise teaching practice and take tutorial classes of B. T. women students. Ladies with high academic qualifications and teaching experience will be preferred.

6. LECTURER (GRADE II) IN ENGLISH on Rs. 125-5-175. Applicants must have a good M. A. Degree in English. Teaching experience or training will be considered an additional qualification.

7. LADY LECTURER IN ENGLISH on Rs. 125-5-175. Applicants must have a good M.A. Degree in English and teaching experience.

8. LECTURER (GRADE II) IN URDU on Rs. 125-5-175. Candidates must possess high academic qualifications and teaching experience.

9. LADY LECTURER IN HISTORY AND ECONOMICS on Rs. 125-5-175. Ladies with high academic qualifications and teaching experience will be preferred. Selected candidate will be required to take B. A. Classes.

10. LECTURER (GRADE II) IN AGRICULTURE on Rs. 125-5-175. Applicants should possess a Degree in Agriculture of a recognised University and should be able to teach Intermediate classes in Agriculture.

11. LECTURER (GRADE II) IN ECONOMICS on Rs. 125-5-175. Candidates must possess a good M.A. Degree of an Indian University or an Honours Degree of a British University. Applicants who have taken statistics will be preferred.

The appointments will be made subject to the usual conditions of service prescribed by the University. Selected candidates may be required to appear for interview at their own expense.

Applications stating age, academic qualifications and teaching and other experience, with copies of recent testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th April, 1939.

A. E. ZOBAIRI,
Registrar,
Muslim University,
Aligarh.
28-3-1939. 10902.

NOTICE

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN to the Company of the loss of the policy No. 1224 on the life of Mr. Ramnarayan Santokiram Chandak of Sholapur, (Bombay) issued by the Radical Insurance Company, Limited. Duplicate policy will be issued to him provided no claim is lodged by any one with the said company within 30 days from date.

A. SAHA,
Secretary.
Dated 31st March, 1939.
(11565)

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 15, invites tenders for the supply of cotters bent plate for use with tie bars and pots. Tender form obtainable at Rs. 2/- per copy. Drawing annas four per copy. Payment by cheque, postal orders or postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 21st April, 1939 at 3 p.m. (S. T.)
(10903)

Auction Sales

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO., Auctioneers under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the proving executors of the Will and Codicils of late Mr. Rastamjee Hormusjee Rao, will sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 1st day of April 1939 at 3 P. M. at their Sale Rooms at 123, Medows Street, Fort, jewellery belonging to the abovenamed deceased comprising:—

Valuable gold bracelet, gold rings set with cat's eye, diamonds and rubies, Saree pin, Gold bangles set with pearls and diamonds, necklace of emeralds and diamonds, diamond and emerald ear rings.

25 per cent deposit will be required at the time of knocking each jewellery to the buyer and the balance shall be paid and articles removed immediately the sale is over.

The jewellery on view at the Sale Rooms from 11-30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKED UNBOOKED AND UNCLAIMED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Section 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction the following articles, at the risk of the owners at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) on FRIDAY the 31st March, 1939 at the Railway Company's Bombay Central Parcel Office (near Grant Road Station).

A quantity of booked and unbooked Parcels, valuables, articles of clothings, books, umbrellas, vessels, etc.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad gauge section of the B.B. & C.I. Railway Company.

MENESSE & CO.

SEVENTH SCINTILLATING WEEK!

The BEST PICTURE of the YEAR!
NEW THEATRES' GREATEST HIT:
DUSHMAN
("THE "ENEMY")
Starring: SAIGAL, LEELA DESAI
Direction: NITIN BOSE
KRISHNA
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-45 p.m.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE BEAUTIFUL
ROSE
in Director CHOWDHARY'S
RIFLE-GIRL
—A Stirring Saga of the Frontier, where men and women die for Love & Liberty
with P. JAIRAJ & Y. EFFENDI
IMPERIAL
CINEMA :::: LAMINGTON ROAD
TIME: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays 1-45 p.m.
A SUPREME RELEASE!

The BEST Picture of the year
"YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU"
WON THE ACADEMY AWARD
FROM TO-DAY
"YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU"
A COLUMBIA PICTURE
Starring:
JEAN ARTHUR, LIONEL BARRYMORE, JAMES STEWART, EDWARD ARNOLD
TO-DAY AT
PATHE
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m. and Sunday at 10 a.m.
Rates: 2-4; 1-12; 1-2; As. 9; As. 4.
Reservations on 'Phone accepted. No. 41561.
With Latest Universal News Reel

The EXCELSIOR
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
A Thrilling Drama of the South Seas:
"WALLABY JIM OF THE ISLANDS"
Starring the Dashing
GEORGE HOUSTON

TO-DAY
JUNGLE
COMES TO
TOWN
Wadias'
Jungle
King
Director: NARI GHADIALI
Supervision:
HOMI WADIA
Featuring:
JOHN CAVAS
PRAMILLA, AGHA
MEHRU (GORILLA)
FRI.—SAT.—SUN.
MATINEE AT 2-15 P.M.
DAILY AT 5, 7-30 & 10-15 P.M.
LAMINGTON
LAMINGTON ROAD.

HANSA AND RAMA SHUKUL
have both gained for themselves the Popular Verdict of SUCCESS!
ENTERING 2nd WEEK from TO-MORROW
In BOMBAY TALKIES' LATEST RELEASE
Nav-Jeevan
From the Pen of "BHABI'S" Author: S. BANNERJEE
Supported By:—
MUMTAZ ALI
SAROJ BORKAR
V. H. DESAI
P. F. PITHAWALA
RAI MOHAN
RANI BALA
SONGS :: DANCES
THRILLS :: MUSIC
HILARIOUS COMEDY
ALL in ONE!
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. & Hol. Matinee 1-45 p.m.
ROXY

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc|s)

6 a.m. Records. 8-50 News in English.

12-30 p.m Orchestra. 12-40 Amirbai Karnataki. 1 Market rates. 1-10 Shripat B. Shastri of Dhulia. 1-30 Music. 3-30 Bhai Desai (vocal). 6 News in English. 6-5 Gulshan Sufi. 6-15 Karim Khan 6-25 Marathi Poems, by Master Mohan. 6-30 For Bhumijan. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 Gulshan Sufi. 8 Montessori Schools (Gujarati) by Sarojini B. Yodh. 8-15 Umangen. 8-25 Amirbai Karnataki. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 I Hand Over, by Sultan Chinoy. 9-30 News in English. 9-50 Film Review. 10-5 Carl Starr and His Dance Band. 10-20 Franco Cullo: Baritone. 10-30 Quest Hour. conducted by Mena Silos. 11 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc|s)

8 to 9 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. to 2-30 and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc|s)

6 to 6-30 As in Bombay 1. 6-30 Shripat B. Shastri. 6-50 Selected Nautch Music. 7 Gulshan Sufi. 7-10 V. A. Kagalker. 7-30 to 7-45 As in Bombay 1. 7-45 Shripat B. Shastri. 7-45 to 10-5 As in Bombay 1. 10-5 Amirbai Karnataki. 10-25 Adana on Sarod. 10-30 V. A. Kagalker. 11 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc|s)

8 a.m. Recitation from Quran. 8-15 Naat-i-Rusul. 8-20 Naghma-i-Tauheed. 8-25 Kallan Qawwal & Party. 9-10 Mehboob Jan. 9-35 Israj recital. 9-40 Ghulam Sabiri. 9-50 Anil Kumar.

12 Noon Nazr-i-Aqidat.

1 p.m. Requested Numbers from Lucknow. 1-7 Song and Dance. 6-10 Kallan Qawwal & Party. 6-35 Gauri Purbi Thaat. 6-40 Mehboob Jan. 7 Sarod recital. 7-5 Anil Kumar. 7-15 For Villagers. 8 Garudi Vidya, by Acharya C. S. Shastri. 8-15 Mehboob Jan. 8-35 Radio Orchestra. 8-40 Kallan Qawwal and Party. 9 Ghulam Sabiri. 9-5 Mehboob Jan. 9-50 Anil Kumar. 10 Travellers' Tales of Foreigners in India, by Ashiq Ahmad. 10-15 Mehboob Jan. 10-35 Kallan Qawwal and Party.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s)

8 to 10 a.m. and 12 noon to 2 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc|s)

6 to 7-15 As in Delhi 1. 7-15 Kallan Qawwal and Party. 7-35 Instrumental duet. 7-40 Mehboob Jan. 8 to 9-50 As in Delhi 1. 9-50 Madrid Symphony Orchestra. 10 to 10-15 As in Delhi 1. 10-15 Classical Concert.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc|s)

8 to 10 a.m. and 12 noon to 2 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s)

6 to 7-15 As in Delhi 1. 7-15 to 8 As in Delhi 2. 8 to 11 As in Delhi 1.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc|s)

7 p.m. With villagers. 8 to 11 As in Delhi 1.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc|s)

12-30 p.m. Marek Weber and His Orchestra. 1-15 Market rates in English. 1-17 Marek Weber and His Orchestra (Contd.). 1-30 Readings. 1-45 Mesopotamia, by 'Globe Trotter'. 2 Market rates in Bengali. 2-5 Religious Songs: Islamic. 5 For Children. 6 Girls and Boys Come Out to Play. 6-40 When Sun Goes Down. 7 News in English. 7-15 News in Bengali. 7-30 A I R Players. 8-30 Kamal Sarkar. 8-50 Birendra Kishore Roy Chowdhuri. 9-15 Shankhari. 9-35 N. N. Mazumdar. 9-55 Our Own.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc|s)

12-30 to 2-30 As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc|s)

5 to 10-30 As in Calcutta 1.

Madras—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc|s)

2 p.m. It Might Interest You. 2-5 Recitations. 2-20 Music. 4 Things of Interest (Tamil) by 'Radio Mama'. 4-5 Playlet in Tamil. 4-20 Music. 5 Tamil Devotionals. 5-15 Carnatic Orchestra: Kalyani. 5-30 Christian Lyrics. 6 Classical Variety. 6-30 Gopachala Viswanatha Dikshitar of Vellore: Jaltarang. 7-15 Women Poets of Sangam Age (Tamil) by A. S. Narayanasami Nayudu. 7-30 Ariyakudi Ramanuja Iyengar: Vocalist. 9-20 Examinations, by G. C. Martin. 9-35 Tuneful Telugu. 10-5 Telugu Devotionals.

Madras—II Programme

25.28 metres (11,870 kc|s)

2 to 2-30 As in Madras 1.

60.98 metres (4,920 kc|s)

5 to 6 As in Madras 1. 6 Chorus. 6-10 Men at Helm. 6-20 Bhajan. 6-30 to 9-35 As in Madras 1. 9-35 Our Night at Opera. 10 Fritz Kreisler: Violin. 10-10 Phyllis Morton: Soprano: A Cycle of Life Landon Ronald.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc|s)

6 p.m. Channun Khan. 6-15 Hindustani Aurat Se Khitab. 6-30 For Countryside. 7-15 Lal Muhammad. 7-25 Umra Zia Begam. 7-35 Channun Khan. 7-50 Airvoice Orchestra. 7-55 Lal Muhammad. 8-5 Umra Zia Begam. 8-15 Film Hits. 8-25 Lal Mohammad. 8-35 Umra Zia Begam. 8-45 Music Lesson by Gayak. 9 Umra Zia Begam. 9-45 Interlude. 9-50 Umra Zia Begam. 10 Dance Music.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc|s)

6 p.m. Records. 6-25 Kripa Shanker Tewary. 6-45 Jameelabai of Cawnpur. 7-10 Soz, Salam and Marsia. 7-40 Balbhadra Prasad. 7-50 Rahmat Ali and Amir Ahmed. 8 Species and the Genus. 8-15 Jameelabai of Cawnpur. 8-40 Bhajans. 9 Rozwell Loyall. 9-5 Devotional Song. 9-50 Bare Agha Saheb. 10-20 Kripa Shankar Tewary. 10-35 Jameelabai of Cawnpur.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 Sandy MacPherson. 7-45 Dolce Singers. 8-15 The Thin Red Line. 9-15 Your Programmes from Daventry. 9-30 News. 9-50 Accordeon. 10-5 Last Words to all.

BARODA.—His Late Highness Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar Memorial Committee, of which the Dewan, Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, is the President, has issued an appeal to the public to extend generous support to raise a fund, which may be found adequate for a large scheme which would conduce to the public welfare.

THE BEST TAMIL TALKIE.
"BAKTHA EKNATH"
Starring: Members of Madras Shining Star Society and other well-known Stars
On Sunday 2nd April, 39 at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—Dadar

PRABHAT'S MARATHI SOCIAL:
MAZA MULGA
AT THE
PLAZA
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

AROUND THE COURTS

Bhagwan Dudha and three others were placed by the Railway Police before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day, charged with theft of railway property It appears for some time past scrap iron was found missing from the Harbour Railway lines.

A watch was kept and the accused were arrested carrying heaps of iron in bullock carts. The accused were bailed out.

Young Man Burns Himself To Death

Leo Britto, who on being scolded by his father for not doing his work properly, was alleged to have tried to commit suicide by pouring kerosene oil over his body and setting fire to it, died yesterday in the J. J. Hospital of severe burns.

The mother of the youth stated at the inquest to-day that her son was a mill operative. On March 27 her husband rebuked him for not going to work. There was an exchange of words between them, after which her son went into an inner room. Smelling kerosene oil, she called out to her son and asked him what the matter was. Noticing that his shirt was in flames, she tried to tear it off, but he gave her a jerk and went into the passage all enveloped in flames. Unable to bear the agony, he came back into the room and poured water on himself. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Wednesday morning.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death due to "shock from extensive burns. The deceased had poured kerosene oil on his clothes and set fire to them in consequence of a quarrel between himself and his father. It was a case of suicide."

Members Of Rival Clubs Come To Blows

How the members of two clubs assaulted each other with iron rods following a petty quarrel was told by the Lamington Road Police before Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, to-day.

The police stated that some of the members of a club known as Rosario Club at Lamington Road, had joined a club at Mazagaon. Since then there were quarrels between them, which culminated in a fracas. Eight persons of the Mazagaon Club and five persons of the Lamington Road Club took part and are said to have assaulted each other with iron rods.

Pascal Gabroo D'Souza and Kistoo Francis D'Souza were arrested and released on bail till the 13th April.

Charged With Stealing Scrap-Iron

Bhagwan Dudha, Rama Tulsia Rama Bhikoo, and Wazir Ahmed Khan Baibulkhan alias Baiji Khan were arrested last night by Sub-Inspector Sawant, of the C.I.D., whilst attempting, it is alleged, to make away with two cart-loads of scrap-iron belonging to the G. I. P. Railway.

The accused who were surprised by the Police squad near Reay Road could not furnish a satisfactory explanation when challenged. They were put under arrest, and were produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day. They were remanded into police custody till April 17.

Knifed Each Other While Drunk?

Two men were removed to the J. J. Hospital with knife injuries. Both of them are said to have been under the influence of liquor. The men it would appear, stabbed each other at Dhaku Prabhu Wadi, Ghorapdeo.

The Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, Mazagaon, ordered them to be released on a bail of Rs. 50.

Shamdasani's Election Petition

In the election suit, Shamdasani vs. Velinkar, which came up for hearing before the Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay, this morning, Mr. Shamdasani presented a petition praying that he may be permitted to inspect certain documents (relevant to the evidence he wishes to lead) from the Municipal Office. The request was granted by an order of the Court. As Mr. Shamdasani had no objection the case is fixed for hearing to-morrow.

Alleged Absconding Australian Financier

Mr. N. K. Petigara, Public Prosecutor, appearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate today, informed the Court that the police had not been able to trace the wherabouts of Mr. John Forbes, the absconding Australian financier, who was paroled on bail pending his trial on charges of fraudulent transactions. As the C.I.D. were still investigating the matter an adjournment was granted by the Court till April 13.

Gathering at the meeting held in Sir C. J. Hall on Wednesday evening to protest against prohibition.

Pandit Dhurandraji, the fourth Hyderabad satyagraha "dictator", arrived in Bombay on Tuesday. Photo gives a view of the crowd that welcomed him at the Marwadi Association, Kalbadevi Road.

PARENTS! Give your child Quick energy...with this Modern delicious breakfast

A bowl of KELLOGG'S CORN FLAKES with milk and sugar

1 Has more energy value than 3 eggs* — 223.26 calories — 210 calories
2 Digests easily
3 So delicious, so crisp—children love it
4 Helps children take more milk
5 No cooking—no fuss. Served in 30 seconds

*Shown by an analysis made at a leading dietetic laboratory.

So much energy needed for active play!- So little stored in her small body! If her diet lacks quick-energy food, she's in constant danger of fatigue, colds, infections!

Protect her each day with a quick-energy breakfast—delicious KELLOGG'S Corn Flakes. A bowful with milk and sugar has more energy value than three eggs!

These crisp delicious flakes are ready to serve — the 30-second breakfast. Sold at all grocers.

WANTED

Sole Agents & Paid Salesmen

For oils and perfumes renown for the last ten years. Attractive terms to the right persons.

Apply:— **Meridian Chemical Works,** Bombay 4.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	20 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon)	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m.

Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m.

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wesdnesday, 3-15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.

Departures from Juhu: Monday a Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.

Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, Wesdnesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Shantilal Maganlal Shah, printer and publisher of "Jiwan Rahashya" and Mansukhlal Labhshanker Mankad, Manager of the New Era Printing Press, were placed, to-day, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate charged with printing and publishing obscene matter in the February issue of the Journal.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be bailed out pending further police investigations.

MAYOR'S FAREWELL SPEECH

Suggestion To Government About Premium Bonds As In France

No arrears for next Mayor. All the standing arrears were expedited on Thursday by Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy, the Mayor. Before retiring the Mayor thanked the Councillors for their co-operation, assistance and guidance and bade them farewell. In the course of his speech he referred to the policy of the Bombay Government in regard to the imposition of taxes and said:

"I fully appreciate the efforts of the Government of Bombay for the amelioration of the condition of the poorer classes and their desire to introduce Prohibition.

"I fear however that their decision to impose a building tax will affect a large number of people to whom income from their properties is their main and only source of livelihood. It will further retard building activities which in turn will affect other industries, trades and professions adversely. I earnestly appeal to the Government of Bombay to reconsider their decision and refrain from levying this tax.

PREMIUM BONDS.

"The question may be asked whether there are any sources of revenue which may be tapped which may provide necessary funds for the prosecution of Government's ambitious programme. One such source which appears to me not to have been tried anywhere else in India and which at the same time offers vast possibilities is the issue of Premium Bonds as is done by the Government of France. This method of Government borrowing is very sound according to all canons of economics and besides it would bring in money to Government's coffers 'voluntarily,' for it will afford all classes of the population both in the City and in the country a sound investment. I would appeal to Government to give this suggestion the serious and earnest consideration which it undoubtedly merits.

"During the seven years of my career in the Municipal Corporation I have had the pleasure of meeting eight Commissioners. During my Mayoralty I have received the fullest possible co-operation from Mr. Taunton and Mr. Bhat and in addition to that I have found the entire staff of the Secretariat very loyal and co-operating in every way. My special thanks are due to Mr. Nadkarni and Mr. Damle for their continuous and able assistance in enabling me to do my work efficiently.

TRIBUTE TO SABAWALA.

The Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation also placed on record their appreciation of Mr. A. P. Sabawala, the Chairman, for the zeal, courtesy, tact and ability with which he conducted the business of the Committee during the past year.

Mr. Sabawala in reply thanked the Standing Committee for the kind words and said the growing needs of the city for better and increased amenities, the proposal for slum clearance and extension of primary education etc. had made financial problems of the Bombay Municipality more and more difficult. To add to this, the Government of Bombay had proposed a levy of 10 per cent tax on urban properties which he thought would affect the municipal finances adversely.

Mayor's Dinner Party

The Mayor and Mrs. Sultan Chinoy gave a Dinner Party on Thursday night at his residence the "Dilbahar," Carmichael Road. Covers were laid for sixty guests.

AGA KHAN'S SON RETURNS TO INDIA

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A right royal reception was accorded to Prince and Princess Aly S. Khan by the followers of the Aga Khan when they arrived by the Mail Boat "Viceroy of India" at the Mole this afternoon.

Prince and Princess Aly Khan had gone to East Africa recently and on their return paid a flying visit to Bombay. Owing to the hot season they will stay in the city only for a few days.

Among those present at the Mole were: Mr. M. I. Rowji, Mr. Hussenally M. Rahimtoola, Mukhi Hassambhoy Lalji, Kamadia Cassumally Munji, Kamadia Cassamaly Hasanali, Mr. Gulamali G. Merchant, Khan Saheb Ramzanally Jamalbhai and Major A. M. Macklai.

HALAI RELEASED ON BAIL

Magistrate Passes Orders On Separation Of Case

The case in which Mr. W. T. Halai, the Special Director and seven others of the Indian Cotton Exchange Ltd., stand charged under the Gaming Act, came up for hearing on Thursday before Mr. W. K. Mankar, Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, Bombay.

SEPARATION ORDER

At the request of the Police Prosecutor, Mr. Velkar, the Magistrate passed orders for the separation of Mr. Halai's trial from that of the other accused.

Gani Abdulla Patel, cross-examined by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, the Defence Counsel stated that he did business at the instance of one Khatau Meghji in the Exchange, but he did not understand the transactions, for which he kept no account. No third party knew anything about the "soda." The business was closed because he refused to pay about Rs. 500, he owed to Khatau in connection with the "Soda."

At the end of the day's hearing the Magistrate ordered the release of Mr. Halai on bail.

The case was adjourned till April 3.

Separation Of Halai's Case

The application for separating the trial of Mr. Halai from that of others, in the case against Directors of the Indian Cotton Exchange Ltd., was made by the Police Prosecutor, Mr. C. B. Velkar and not by Mr. Balubhai Desai as stated in the report.

RETAIN YOUR TEETH *ALWAYS*

Prevent DECAY the SAFETY WAY

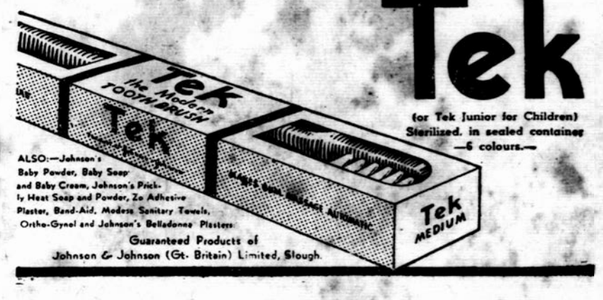
Constant rubbing of the teeth with fingers and water, will produce the effect of cleanliness and white teeth. No human finger can, however, dislodge the remains of food wedged between the teeth or behind them.

The use of a stick is liable to damage the enamel. This method may dislodge the food remains between the front teeth only, but will never reach behind the teeth. Moreover, there is always a risk of infection as the stick may carry germs.

With the aid of the dental profession, Tek designed the "short head" toothbrush, which is the only completely safe way of keeping your mouth clean and healthy by reaching behind your teeth and removing every particle of decaying food.

Tek

(for Tek Junior for Children) Sterilized, in sealed container —6 colours.—



ALSO:—Johnson's Baby Powder, Baby Soap and Baby Cream, Johnson's Prickly Heat Soap and Powder, Ze Adhesive Plaster, Band-Aid, Modess Sanitary Towels, Ortho-Gynol and Johnson's Belladonna Plasters

Guaranteed Products of Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain) Limited, Slough.

Aga Khan Hockey

G. I. P. Rly. Get A Walk-over

Kirkee Hard Put To It To Obtain A Narrow Victory

The Christ Church and Barnes Old Boys did surprisingly well in holding a strong combination like Kirkee United for quite three fourths of an hour's play in yesterday's Aga Khan fixture, the latter just securing a goal victory in the fortieth minute after a deal of scheming. There was, however, no doubt about the superiority of the Kirkee men who played as usual with clock-work precision, but the Christ Church Boys on this occasion rose above themselves, and not only offered an unexpectedly stout resistance, but came several times within inches of scoring.

J. Phillips in the Kirkee defence was his own brilliant self, and foiled several dangerous movements made by Whyte and Coutts of Christ Church, while Durham, the latter's goal-keeper, was except for once, an impregnable fortress against which nothing seemed to prevail.

The other game scheduled for 4-15 p.m. provided a walk-over for the G. I. P. Rly., Brijraj Sports Club intimating their inability to fulfil their engagement. Instead, an exhibition match was played between St. Xaviers and the G.I. P., the latter securing the verdict by six goals to two, Hakim and Bocarro scoring two each and Tellis and Latiff one each. Egbert D'Souza and Lissenberg were the scorers for St. Xaviers.

KIRKEE UNITED V. CHRIST CHURCH AND BARNES' OLD BOYS.

Kirkee took a long time to settle down, and when eventually they did, found themselves up against a resolute set of defenders who gave them but little scope. And even when they managed a few openings during a long period of 15 minutes, they found an undesirable barrier in Durham in the Christ Church goal who saved all that came his way. In the twenty second minute, Christ Church were presented with a golden opportunity of forging ahead, but Whyte hesitated when only a couple of yards away from the goal line, the two precious seconds thus wasted just about enabling the Kirkee custodian to clear the danger. Kirkee were now panting for the comfort of a lead, which however, was denied to them the whole of the first half. Roberts and D'Souza shining in the Christ Church defence for a lot of sound destructive work.

From the re-start, Kirkee United concentrated the game on to their right flank for a full ten minutes—whether this was intentioned strategy or purely accidental it is difficult to say. But it had the effect of drawing the Christ Church defence more and yet more on to the right, leaving the long-starved Amor all to himself on the left. At this stage a timely pass to this unmarked player brought Kirkee the much wanted goal, Amor finding the boards with a hard, well-placed shot. The exchanges for the remainder of the period were unproductive, and Kirkee managed to scrape through by the shortest of margins.

RESULT.

KIRKEE UNITED 1 Goal.
CHRIST CHURCH AND BARNES OLD BOYS Nil.

TEAMS.

CHRIST CHURCH AND BARNES: Durham; Roberts and D'Souza; Barnett, Harper and Thomas; Miskeith, Peters, Whyte, Coutts and Dodd.

KIRKEE UNITED: Rego; Edmund and J. Phillips; Martis; B. Nimal and Gaikwad; Amor, G. Nimal, Motee, K. Nimal and J. M. Phillips.

UMPIRES:—Messrs. Critchell and Read.

To-day's Match

4-15 p.m. Lusitanians "A" v. Kirkee United.
Umpires: Messrs. H. S. Lynn and L. Hibbert.
5-30 p.m. Re-play of Ammunition Factory v. City Police.
Umpires: Messrs. E. J. N. Baria and K. S. Lynn.

FIXTURES FOR LEWIS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Friday 31st March 5-30
FIRST SEMI-FINAL.
Bombay Y.M.C.A. v. Manchester Mills. Umpires T. B. Read and A. Pereira.
Saturday 1st April 4-15
St. Mary's Old Boys. v. Metropolitan "A" Umpires. L. Fonseca and Critchel.
5-30
Bombay City Police v. B.E.S.T. Sports Club. Umpires B. Sollis and P. A. Fernandes.
Sunday 2nd April 4-45.
St. Xavier's College "A" v. Young Sports "A" Umpires R. S. Warner and H. P. Siganporia.
2ND SEMI-FINALS.
Wednesday 5th April 5-30
St. Xavier's College "A" or Young Sports "A" v. Bombay City Police or B.E.S.T. Sports Club.

Nadkarni Cup Tournament 1939

The following is an amended list of fixtures for the above tournament from 1st April to 9th April 1939:—

Sat. 1st April—Velim Union v Young Goans S. C. "B" at 4-30 p.m.
Sat. 1st April—Jaganath Fishermen "C" v Young Goans S. C. "A" at 5-45 p.m.
Sun. 2nd April—South Kanara "B" v Georgian S. A. "B" at 4-30 p.m.
Sun. 2nd April—Bombay Y.M.C.A. V South Kanara S. A. "A" 5-15 p.m.
Mon. 3rd April—British I. Followers v United Young Friends "A" at 5-45 p.m.
Tue. 4th April—Friends Union "A" v Martand Vijay "C" at 5-15 p.m.
Wed. 5th April—Goan Rangers A. C. v St. Michael A. "A" at 5-45 p.m.
Thu. 6th April—Lever Bros. S. C. v Bright Star F. C. at 5-45 p. m.
Fri. 7th April—Blank (Good Friday)
Sat. 8th April—South Kanara "C" v Jolly F. C. "A" at 4-30 p.m.
Sat. 8th April—Fort Rangers v Southend Colaba at 5-45 p.m.
Sun. 9th April—Young Goans "C" v Martand Vijay "A" at 4-35 p.m.
Sun. 9th April—Georgian S. A. "A" v W.I.A.A. Staff at 5-45 p.m.

Weather Report

POONA, March 30.

A Western disturbance caused fairly widespread rain or snow in North-west Frontier North Punjab and Kashmir with scattered showers in the rest of the Punjab Sind and Baluchistan. There have also been local thundershowers in East Gujarat, West Central India and East Rajputana, day temperatures were markedly below normal along and near the North-west Frontier and in East Rajputana.

The chief amounts of rainfall were:—Cherat three inches, Sonamarg and Dras, two; Murree and Parachinar one and half; Rawalpindi Peshawar and Niranshah one inch, Pasni, three-quarters of an inch, Bhopal and Srinagar half an inch, Neemuch Rajkot and Dohad quarter of an inch each.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 30-3-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.030 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.4 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.8 degrees 4.3 (above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.7 degrees 5.0 (above normal).
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 81 p.c.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 138 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0.
Weather Remark—Drizzle and distant lightning.

JURISDICTION OVER SUBORDINATE COURTS

High Court Dismisses Suit Against Municipal Corporation

An important point regarding the High Court's powers to issue a writ of "certiorari" calling upon a subordinate court to send up proceedings of a case dealt with by it, was decided by Mr. Justice Lokur and Mr. Justice Maclean at the High Court.

The issue arose in an application made by Mulji Sikha in connection with his suit against the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

The suit was a sequel to a dispute between the plaintiff and the Municipal Corporation on the question of assessing the tax on his properties.

The plaintiff, who owns several buildings liable to property tax, contended that, under the relevant provision of the Municipal Act, the value of machinery like lifts etc. installed in a building should be excluded when calculating its assessible value.

The plaintiff took the matter to the Small Causes Court by way of an appeal against the decision of the Municipal Commissioner who did not exclude the value of two lifts and some other machinery in assessing the tax on one of his buildings.

The Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court having upheld the decision of the Municipal Commissioner, the plaintiff now approached the High Court.

During the hearing of the application, the point arose whether the High Court had the jurisdiction to issue a writ of "certiorari" calling upon a subordinate Court to submit the proceedings of a case tried by it in the circumstances of the present case.

It was argued on behalf of the opponent that no such writ could be issued by the High Court in this case, because it was heard by the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, not as a Court, but as a "personna designata" specially appointed to try such cases under the provisions of the Municipal Act.

JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships, in their judgment, referred to the absence of any precedent in this High Court pertaining to the point at issue, though other High Courts had exercised such jurisdiction.

Discussing the inherent jurisdiction of this Court, their Lordships referred to the Letters Patent under which the Supreme Court, which was the predecessor of this Court, had been established.

In the light of this consideration, their Lordships held that this Court had powers to issue a writ of "certiorari" even on a tribunal or officer, though not a court, if such tribunal or officer was doing a judicial act.

In this particular case, their Lordships held, there was nothing to show that the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court had acted illegally or in excess of his powers, and there was no ground which would justify a reconsideration of his decision by this Court.

Their Lordships therefore dismissed the application.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 30-3-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.4 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.11 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.90 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

EVASION OF INCOME-TAX

Permissible Within Law, Says High Court Judge

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court heard the application of The Central Talkies Circuit in connection with a point arising from the decision of the Income Tax Commissioner in the matter of assessing the firm to income tax.

The Petitioners were a partnership firm doing business as Film Distributors at Matunga in Bombay.

Prior to 14th July 1937 the firm consisted of one Mr. V. H. Desai, his wife and a minor son along with other partners. The said firm was a registered firm upto the year 1936, under Section 26(a) of the Income-Tax Act. On or about 1st January 1937, the wife and minor son of Mr. V. H. Desai retired from the firm and instead his mother one Vijayabai was admitted as a partner. A new deed of partnership was entered into by and between the partners.

REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIP

The petitioners applied to the Income-tax authorities for registration of the partnership for the year 1937-38 but the Income-Tax Officer by his order dated 12th October 1937 refused to register the said firm and assessed the petitioners as an unregistered firm. The refusal by the Income-Tax Officer to register the firm was based on the ground that the partnership deed was prepared only to avoid proper taxation owing to the operation of the new section 16(3) of the Act, according to which section, the income of the wife and minor child in a partnership were to be treated as the income of the husband and the father partner and accordingly the income-tax Officer charged the petitioner income-tax and super-tax as on an unregistered firm.

The petitioners thereupon appealed to the Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax and the Income-tax Commissioner confirmed that order of the Income-tax officer holding for the first time that there was no genuine Partnership mainly because in his opinion, the partnership was formed for the purpose of evading the tax.

APPEAL TO COMMISSIONER

The petitioners, thereafter, applied to the Commissioner of Income-tax for revision of the said order of the Assistant Commissioner. The Petitioners requested the Commissioner under section 66(2) of the Income-tax Act to state the case to the High Court and refer the question of Law.

By his order dated 25th April 1938, the Commissioner of Income-Tax declined to state the case and to refer the question of law arising on the case to the High Court stating that according to the finding of the Assistant Commissioner, no partnership existed as a matter of fact and that no legal point was involved in the case.

The petitioners thereupon applied to the High Court, under section 66 (3) of the Act for an order that the Commissioner do raise questions of law and state a case to the High Court and applied for a Rule. The Rule was granted by the High Court and accordingly the petition came up for hearing before the Bench of the High Court.

EVADING TAXATION

On behalf of the petitioners Sir Jamshed Kanga pointed out that under the Income-Tax Law it was not valid and proper ground for the refusal of registration of a firm that it was formed for the purpose of evading the tax. He quoted the observations in 34 Law Reporter page 100 Saginaboo vs. The Commissioner of Income-tax where it has been said by the Bombay High Court "that if any of His Majesty's subjects are clever enough to avoid taxation by legal means, they are at liberty to do so. There is nothing wrong in so conducting one's affair within the law as not to attract taxation.'

His Lordship observed in the course of argument that it was open to a subject to avoid payment of income-tax so long as he acted within the law, that the test as to whether the partnership was genuine or not did not depend on the mere caprice of the Income-tax Officer. Their Lordships made an order asking the Commissioner to refer the case to the High Court, and directed the Commissioner to pay the Petitioners' costs.

Sir Jamshed Kanga with Mr. K. A. Somji instructed by Messrs. Motichand and Devidas appeared for the petitioners.

The Advocate General of Bombay instructed by Mr. H. F. Mulla, Solicitor to the Government of India, Bombay, appeared for the Commissioner of Income-tax.

"Will You Have A Smoke?"

Elaborate Process Of Cigarette Manufacture In India

(From A Special Correspondent)

The manufacture of cigarettes is an extremely elaborate and complex affair.

On the arrival at the factory the Indian tobacco leaf is removed from its containers and graded and blended. Each brand is made up of definite proportions of different grades or types of tobacco to produce a product of definite quality and standard. The grades or types are carefully brought together or blended on the floor of the mixing room. Selection and blending is difficult operation and the blender is often the most important person in a cigarette factory.

FLAVOURINGS

A few manufacturers in India spray the tobacco leaf with 'flavourings' which are made from closely guarded recipes, particularly for cheaper brands of cigarettes. Various concoctions of glycerine, glucose and essential oils are used To maintain the moisture in tobacco and to improve the flavour, many manufacturers use glycerine and diethylene glycol. In the United Kingdom the use of glycerine and di-ethlyene glycol is considered illegal in the manufacture of tobacco products, though the use of essential oils for the purpose of flavouring them and olive oil sweetening matter for smoking tobacco is

"CASING"

After the leaf is selected, the tobacco is taken to the steaming or re-conditioning room where it is passed through a series of chambers permeated with moisture which renders the leaf soft and liable and fit for handling. Afterwards the midrib is removed. If this has not already been done. The stripped or stemmed leaf is then built into heaps and allowed to "case" or mature which is considered to sweeten and mellow the tobacco.

The leaf is now ready for manufacture and taken to the cutting room where it is cut into fine shreds by cutting machines. The cut tobacco is passed through a machine consisting of large revolving cylenders which are heated. This has the effect of loosening the cut tobacco and making it light and fluffy. Afterwards it is passed into revolving drums, through which cold air is circulated, and over a series of sieves, were particles of dust or stem are extracted. The cut tobacco is then taken to the storage room where it cools and matures for about two days, after which it is considered ready for manufacture into cigarettes.

SKILLED WORK

The cigarette making machine is a fast running machine and great care is taken to ensure that all the cigarettes that are put through are well filled and that the cigarette paper is properly printed. The making of cigarettes is a skilled work, and an operator has to receive a considerable amount of training before he is able to make good cigarettes.

The cut tobacco is fed into large hoppers at the back of the cigarette machine. From here it is drawn over a wide shute by fast revolving rollers. At the bottom of the shute in a narrow trough, runs the cigarette paper in an endless stream. Before reaching the trough, the paper is printed, by a printing press attached to the machine, with the name of the brand on each cigarette length. In cork-tipped cigarettes, the paper passes through a cork-tipping apparatus where the tips are securely fastened to the paper in the required position.

SEALING AND PACKING

The tobacco from the shute falls over the swiftly moving cigarette paper, one edge of which is mechanically pasted and then quickly folded over the tobacco. The pasted lap of the paper is then automatically sealed. The cigarette thus made is endless and a fast revolving circular knife cuts it into required lengths. The cigarettes are then examined and their weight tested.

Afterwards the cigarettes are put into trays and allowed to condition for a specific time in a special room. They are then packed in cartons of ten or in vacuum tins of 50 cigarettes. Most of the bigger cigarette factories possess packing machines which pack cigarettes in cartons, at the same time placing the tin foil around the cigarette. The cartons then go to another machine which wraps them in glaseine or moisture-proof and transparent paper which enables the consumer to be sure that the cigarettes have not in any way been tampered with after they left the manufacturer.

DRAGGED GIRL'S FEET WHILE SWIMMING?

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A remarkable story of how a swimmer at Chowpatty Sea Face while pretending to swim is said to have tried to outrage the modesty of a girl, was told in the Girgaum court to-day.

The Gamdevi Police stated that one Khandoo Sakharam, while pretending to swim at Chowpatty Sea Face, approached a party of girls swimming nearby. He began, it was stated, to swim in the sea along with a girl who was following her sisters and brothers. Seeing the girl getting farther away from the party, the accused it is alleged took a leap in the water and caught hold of her feet and dragged her in the water. The accused was ordered to be released on bail till the 6th April.

On Labour Front In U.S.A

Proposal To Unite C. I. O. And A. F. Of L.

NEW YORK, (By Mail.)

Following the opening meeting of representatives of the American Federation of Labour and the Committee of Industrial Organizations with President Roosevelt, who has interceded in the three-year rift between the two major labour organizations in the country, peace and harmony looms bright on the national labour front.

The C. I. O. has proposed that unity be achieved by the formation of an American Congress of Labour including the memberships of the A. F. of L., the C.I.O., and the four railroad brotherhoods which heretofore have been independent. This would mean the creation of a single union embracing upwards of 10,000,000 members. Both John L. Lewis and William Green, leaders of the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. respectively, would be ineligible to hold office in the new organization, under the terms of the C. I. O. proposal made by Mr. Lewis, who suggests a president be selected from the railroad brotherhoods.

At first the A. F. of L. rejected this offer but has changed its mind and decided to reconsider. The first conference was held at the White House but further negotiations are continuing here.

President Roosevelt told the confreres that the split in labour constitutes "one of the most important domestic problems" and that he felt confident they would enter negotiations with open minds and find a solution which will "bring a permanent and acceptable peace and unity in the labour movement."

Should the A. F. of L. accept the C. I.O. proposal to unify all labour into one organization each group would hold a national convention between April 15 and April 30 to approve the plan and then elect delegates to a Washington convention on June 1, where new national officers would be chosen and a constitution adopted.

Awake soothed and refreshed after a night of sound sleep induced by a drink of FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1

You need not wake tired and listless. You need not go through the day in a half awake state. Fry's 4 Foods in 1 is the great sleep bringer and restorative. Four of the most nourishing foods in the world are blended together to make this delicious chocolate flavoured food-drink.

Drink it every day, and in all seasons. It is economical. A teaspoonful in a cup of milk is a meal in itself.

4 Foods in 1 was prescribed by 3,200 Indian Doctors.

FRY'S
4 FOODS IN 1
MALT - MILK - COCOA - LECITHIN

CONTENTS UNTOUCHED BY HAND:

Stockists:— WILSON & Co., P.O. Box 2, MADRAS; CAMA NORTON & Co., 22, Medows Street, BOMBAY; NUSSERWANJEE & Co., Machi Miani Road, KARACHI; SHIMWELL & BROS. (Calcutta) Ltd., P.O. Box 2, CALCUTTA; S. ZAMIR-UL-HAQ, Fatehpuri Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

EROS

Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m. Tel. 22519

OPENS TO-DAY

THE FUNNIEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR!

IN ADDITION

SELECTED SHORTS & PARAMOUNT BRITISH NEWS

SEE IT TO-DAY

Also RITZ SISTERS & BILLY HEATON in their Final Performances on Stage at 6-30 p.m. Show & then in our "Ball Room"

METRO

DAILY AT 3-30 - 6-30 - 10 P.M.

TELEPHONE 31045

TWO-MINUTE BRIDE!

But to a lonesome soldier... this Broadway glamor girl lent a year of happiness!

NEW PRICES

For 6-30 & 10 p.m. SHOWS EFFECTIVE TO-DAY!

FRONT STALLS	0	9	0
Centre Stalls (1st 5 Rows)	0	12	0
REAR STALLS	1	2	0
Dress Circle	1	8	0
ROYAL CIRCLE	2	4	0

(All Prices Include Tax).

REGAL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Britain's No. 1 Comedian:

GEORGE FORMBY

at his SCREAMIEST in

"IT'S IN THE AIR"

New Thrills! New Songs!!

CAPITOL

TO-DAY—LAST DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

*EDGAR WALLACE'S

Best Comedy Thriller—

"THE GAUNT STRANGER"

(Adapted from "THE RINGER")

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Sud 11, 1995
Muslim: Shafar 9, 1358
Parsi: Meher 27, 1308
Hightide: 8-25; 21-17
Lowtide: 2-50; 14-40
Sunrise: 6h. 35m.
Sunset: 6h. 53m.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ

In connection with Sri Ramnavami festival there will be a musical entertainment with suitable accompaniments by Mr. Ramachandran of Ennappadam to-day (Friday) at 8-30 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

'De Luxe' telegrams will now be accepted for Greece under conditions in Clause 452-A of Post and Telegraph Guide

INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR ZANANA SHOW

The Fifth Indian Industries Fair at Azad Maidan will be open only to ladies and children to-day (Friday), between 4 and 6 p.m. this time being reserved for Zanana Show.

MUSICAL CONCERT IN AID OF BLIND PEOPLE'S HOME

There will be a musical concert at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m. when prominent artists will give a variety programme of entertainment in aid of the Nasingrao Shivaji Dharmaji Industrial Home for Blind.

'E' WARD CITY FATHERS' ROUND

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of 'E' Ward will meet near the Byculla Fire Brigade Station on Saturday, the 1st April 1939, at 7 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

MUSLIM STUDENTS TO WELCOME EGYPTIAN DELEGATION

Under the auspices of the Union, a public meeting in honour of the Egyptian Delegation will be held to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, when Mr. M. C. Chagla, President of the Union will preside.

WANAJARI COMMUNITY SUPPORTS PROHIBITION!

A public meeting of the Bombay Wanajari community was held at Forgette Street, B. D. Chawls on Sunday last, to support the present prohibition propaganda and rouse the public in general. Thousands of people were present on the occasion. The president of the Lad Wanajari Co-operative Credit Society Mr. M. B. Ghuge, was in the chair. Mr. K. M. Sagle, Mr. V. B. Naik, Dadasahib Mundhe and Mr. K M. Gite were among the speakers. A resolution fully supporting the prohibition policy and law of the Congress Ministry was unanimously passed.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The Gaunt Stranger". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"It's True". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"The Gladiator" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
EXCELSIOR—"Wallaby Jim of the Islands" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"The Rifle Girl". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Shopworn Angel" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari". Daily at 4-30, 7-15, and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Adventures of Robinhood" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7 15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"You Can't Take it with you" Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Maza Mulga". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Kentucky". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nav-Jeevan". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Hero No 1" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Devata" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

"EL-MADINA'S" ARRIVAL

Intimation has been received from Messrs. Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Bombay, that their S. S. "El-Madina" left Jedda with pilgrims for Bombay via Karachi on the 24th March 1939. She is expected to arrive here on or about the 3rd April 1939 and arrangements will be made to disembark the pilgrims in the Princes or Victoria Docks.

"G" WARD ELECTIONS

The members of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee are informed that the elections of the members of the Council of Management of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Sunday, 16th April 1939 between the hours of 1 p.m. and 7 p.m. Those who desire to contest the said elections are requested to file the nomination papers in the Office of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee before 6 p.m. to-day Friday the 7th April 1939. The nomination papers are available in the "G" Ward District Congress Committee's Office.

LOHANA INSTITUTION'S SILVER JUBILEE

A meeting of the Lohana Community was held on Wednesday with Mr. T. J. Raja, in the chair. Sub-Committees were formed to celebrate the silver jubilee of Sheth N. E and B. M. Higher Education Lohana Boarding House. The celebrations will take place at Kanbai's Wadi, Kandewadi Bombay, 4, from 7th to 10th of April, 1939.

FAREWELL DINNER IN HONOUR OF JAYAKAR

Swastika League's Good Work In The City

A farewell dinner party was given to the Rt. Hon. Dr. Justice Jayakar by the Swastik League on Thursday night at the Hall of the League, as the new Privy Councillor is shortly sailing for England. The party was followed by a musical entertainment by the well-known musician Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar.

Proposing the health of Dr. Jayakar, Prof. A. B. Gajendragadkar G.O.C. of the Swastik League Volunteer Corps recalled what a source of inspiration and support Dr. Jayakar was to the League, whose President he was and also the chief guest on Thursday night. He mentioned with some regret that the membership of the Corps was just a hundred and that it was not yet even a full battalion which is made of sixty. He also referred to the ambulance work of the League.

Dr. Jayakar vigorously supported the appeal of the G.O.C for more volunteers from among young men, while responding to the toast proposed to his health. He said that the value of training and discipline that they would get and cultivate as members of the League would be incalculable to young men. He hoped with the responsibility for Defence of the country growing, Indian young men would soon handle real rifles and other instruments of warfare. Dr. Jayakar visualised that the time was not far in view of the world situation, so that young Indians would soon defend the shores of India as full citizens of free India.

Thanking the guests Dr. Jayakar made the announcement that he would be leaving India in about a week's time to take up his work as Privy Councillor and return to India in the July vacation.

New India School Annual Day

The Annual Day celebration of the New India School, Matunga, came off on Wednesday night in the premises of the Khalsa College under the presidency of Mr. Sultan Chinoy, Mayor of Bombay.

Professor S. B. Hudliker the Principal of the School read the annual report and the draft of a new scheme of the development of the Nav Bharat Vidyalaya Institution.

The Mayor congratulated the authorities on the introduction of the residential system and vocational training. He wished them a bright future.

There was an Educational Exhibition as well, which was open to the public.

Khadi Sales At Reduced Rates

Mr. Purushottam Kanji, Hon. Secretary A I S A Bombay Branch writes:—

It has been our practice to sell Khadi at reduced rates in commemoration of the National Week.

A concession of 6 1/4 per cent. on all cotton purchases and 12½ per cent. on all silk and woollen purchases will be allowed on sales from Saturday 1st April to Sunday the 16th April.

It is hoped that the people of Bombay will utilise the occasion by making largest purchases of Khaddar and thus pay their tribute to the martyrs of Jallianwalla Baug.

U. P. Shop Assistants Conference

(From A Correspondent)

The Second U.P. Shop Assistants Conference is being held on the 31st March, 1939 at Lucknow. Delegates from all over the Province will attend the conference. The Premier of the U.P. will open the conference and Mr. Sajjad Zahir will preside over it.

RESERVE BANK RATE

Bombay, March 30.

A communique issued by the Reserve Bank says that the Reserve Bank of India rate remains unchanged at 3 per cent.

LAST DAY OF PROHIBITION WEEK

Dr. Gilder To Set Fire To Effigy Of Drink

The Prohibition Propaganda Week organised by the Prohibition Propaganda Board of the Government of Bombay, will conclude to-day (Friday) night with the burning of the effigy of drink. The Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Excise, will set fire to the Demon of Drink at the conclusion of a public meeting which will be held at 9-0 p. m. at Pallonji Sojpal Compound, Dadar (B. B. & C. I.), with the Hon. Dr. Gilder in the Chair.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, Mr. G. H. Deshpande, and Mr. S. K. Patil will speak on the occasion.

The public are requested to be present in their thousands and the volunteers are requested to be in attendance an hour before the commencement of the meeting.

Worli Young Men Support Prohibition

An assurance of cordial support and wholehearted co-operation to the Congress Government in their Prohibition programme was given by Mr. T. R. Bolan, Hon. Secretary of the Worli Youngmen's Association on behalf of the residents of the Labour area in Worli at the annual social gathering of the Association held on Wednesday. A large number of guests were present. Those present included Messrs Ishwarbhai Patel, Dr. Adhikari, Kashiprasad Singh, and Mr A. K. Gopalan, the Congress leader of Kerala.

At the conclusion of an enjoyable evening of entertainment Mr. S. B. Suchdeva presented the triennial report of the Association and while doing so traced the various social welfare activities which the Association had been carrying on the area during the last three years. The report after enumerating the main activity of the Association, namely championship of the tenants of B D D Chawls against abuses in the department paid a tribute to the Congress Cabinet.

Swastik League's Prohibition Drive

The Swastik League Volunteer Corps, Bombay, has decided to participate in the Prohibition Propaganda Week organised by the Prohibition Board appointed by the Government of Bombay.

At 6-30 a. m. on Sunday the 2nd April, they will go on a route march along Vithalbhai Patel Road, Charni Road, Girgaon Road, Thakurdwar Road, Kumbhar Tukda, C. P. Tank Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, enter into 5th Kamathipura Street, go along Shankar Pupala Road, Manaji Rajuji Road, along Foras Road, Balaram Street, New Charni Road, Sandhurst Road, Vithalbhai Patel Road to Swastik Mandir.

Immediately after the route march there will be a meeting of all the volunteers at "Munoor Wadi" in Kamathipura, when speeches on Prohibition will be delivered by the G. O. C., Major A. B. Gajendragadkar and Mr. S. L. Silam.

A meeting will be held in the Swastik League compound in the evening at 6-30 p. m. when some of the Ministers to the Government will address the gathering, with Hon'ble Mr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Excise, in the Chair.

Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co.

The fourty-fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ltd. was held at the Registered Office on Thursday evening when J. F. Macdonell presided.

While placing the report with the audited accounts for the year ended 31st December 1938 the Directors recommended a dividend of Rs. 20 per share on 6,400 shares which absorb Rs. 1,28,000 and Rs. 74,011-2-10 was carried forward. Rs. 1,20,204 was spent for 1341 looms installed and for loomshed extension. Rs. 62,400 was spent for various additions and Rs. 5,700 and Rs. 10,700 was spent for the addition of a new floor. The buildings including Machinery etc. at Sholapur and elsewhere were insured for Rs. 1,21,28,300.

The profit and fixed charges have been insured for Rs. Rs. 1,00,000.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

On Tuesday a largely attended meeting of the women of Bandra was held at 6 p.m. in the gymnasium building opposite the Telephone Office on St. Martin's Road, Bandra. The meeting was held with a view to establish an association of women in Bandra to look after their interest.

With Mrs. Quinnie Captain, Hon. Second Class Magistrate, Bandra, in the chair the meeting decided that an association be formed with the following aims and ideals:—

To promote co-operation amongst women of different castes and creeds, to create liking for sports and athletic games such as lathi, lezim, khokho, swimming, badminton, etc., to inculcate taste for reading and writing and to impart knowledge of first-aid, hygiene, domestic science, sewing, etc.

With the growing population of the suburbs the need for such associations is really felt and Bandra's lead, I think, will be followed by women of other places. The idea of having a separate association for women is a splendid one and the organisers deserve to be congratulated. This new association of Bandra I think, in my opinion, will find a record membership and before long will render valuable service to its members

RAMNAVAMI FESTIVAL

The suburbs were in a very happy mood from Tuesday evening when the Hindus began the celebrations of their annual Ramnavami festival. In Khar, Santa Cruz, Vile Parle and other places regular celebrations were organised.

Throughout the day a holiday crowd was seen at all the pleasure resorts. Juhu was quite crowded, while Versova and Merva saw bus-loads of picnickers all having a roaring time.

Throughout the day all the Hindu temples saw crowds of devotees with their usual offerings.

BANDRA SCHOOL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

On Tuesday St. Andrew's High School, Bandra held their annual prize distribution which was presided by His Grace Dr. Thomas Roberts, Archbishop of Bombay.

On His Grace's arrival at 5-25 p.m., he was met by Rev. D. De'Sa, Manager of the School, and the Principal Rev. Henry Remedios, who lead His Grace to the crowded hall of parents, well-wishers and children of the school who awaited his arrival.

After the opening chorus by the school choir the Principal read the annual report which made interesting reading.

In the course of the report it is stated that St. Andrew's is a parish school It began as a Portuguese school attached to the parish of St Andrew's in the early days of the Archdiocese of Damaun. In 1913 it was converted into an English Teaching school and from that time it has made rapid progress, having been shifted into a new building which was opened by Sir Leslie Wilson, ex-Governor of Bombay in 1927. The report for the years 1936 to 1939 shows its steady growth and to-day the school has over 700 pupils

MATRICULATION RESULTS.

In 1936, 13 passed out of 22 giving the School 81 per cent. against University 28 per cent. In 1937, 17 passed out of 36, giving the 47 per cent. against University 34 per cent. In 1938, 23 passed out of 28 giving the school 82 per cent. against University 53 per cent. In 1937 two of the school's students were declared holders of University scholarships.

WARDHA SCHEME AT WORK.

The school has tried to introduce something of the principle of the Wardha Scheme in the study of nature and basket making. The school also has an aquarium in which the students study the habits of the local fish.

The school has a popular physical culture class under a trained specialist. In hockey and cricket the school has done very well and was responsible for organising a Junior Quadrangular Cricket Tournament for Suburban School that proved a success.

On the conclusion of the reading of the report His Grace distributed the prizes. After watching the whole performance most creditably put up the pupils, His Grace in a short speech congratulated the Manager, Principal, teachers and pupils of the school on the good report and said St. Andrew's had a very fine record of Christian doctrine and was a fine example to the other schools in the whole Archdiocese. After vote of thanks by the Rev. Manager the crowd made for home after having thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

Relief To Unemployed

The Provincial unemployment Relief League is being organised with a view to secure relief from the Government in accordance with the suggestions made by Pt Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. K. F. Nariman.

A meeting of the promoters and sympathisers of the Bombay Provincial Unemployed Relief League was held on Tuesday, March 28, at 270 Frere Road under the chairmanship of Mr A. J. Jaitly. The meeting framed the aims and objects of the League in terms of suggestions made by Pandit Jawaharlal and Mr K. F. Nariman in their letters to the League. It was also resolved to collect annas four per head for Relief Fund by enlisting sympathisers upto 15th April

The Unemployed educated youngmen and sympathisers are requested to accord their co-operation to make the cause of the League a success.

The aims and objects of the League are:

1. To devise, adopt and carry out measures with a view to provide adequate and effective relief to the unemployed

2. To carry out propaganda with a view to call upon the Government to prepare a scheme to provide relief to the unemployed.

3. To conduct an organ of the League with a view to keep the general public informed as to the facts about the unemployed.

4. To explore the causes and proper remedies for the maladjustment in the economic life of the country.

5. To collect statistics of the unemployed and other for development of natural resources and national industries.

6. To call upon a conference (which might prove to be the nucleus of a more permanent body) representative of all industrial and commercial interests, including bankers insurance companies and distributive trades.

7. To take up distribution of products, their publicity and organisation.

8. To organise a campaign "Drink More Milk and No Drink" supported by doctors and Health Dept. of Government side by side of the Prohibition Campaign of the Government.

The office of the League is located at 270 Frere Road, 1st Floor and at Parikh Bros. & Co. Hamam Street opposite post office Bombay.

DEVIKA RANI'S BIRTHDAY

Pleasant Function At Malad

To celebrate the birthday of Devika Rani (Mrs. Himansu Rai) the well-known film star, Rai Sahib Chunnilal, the General Manager of Bombay Talkies, and Mrs. Chunnilal gave an At Home at their residence in Malad, on Thursday evening. It proved to be a pleasant and popular function.

About a hundred and fifty guests representative of the Bombay Society and the film industry were present on the occasion, including Sir Chimanlal Setalwad Sir Richard Temple, Mr. Chandulal Shah, Colonel Sokhey, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Director Franz Osten, Mr. and Mrs. Motilal, Mr. Rama Shukul, Mr. Baburao Pai, Mrs. Daftary, Mrs. Tare Ali Beg, etc. Devika Rani was the recipient of congratulations from all the guests.

A PILL COATED WITH POISON

Sir Cowasji Jehangir On Indo-British Agreement

Sir Cowasji Jehangir in the course of his speech in the Indian Legislative Assembly on the Indo-British Agreement said:—

By far the worst aspect of the case was that the Agreement had been prejudged and prejudiced by Government of India itself due to the increase in the duty on the import of foreign cotton. To say the least, it was monstrous for Government to have made the terms of the Agreement with regard to the textile industry even harder and more severe than Lancashire demanded by an imposition, the main purpose of which was to raise extra revenue. The Agreement itself was a pill difficult for the industry to swallow, but Government, of their own accord coated it with poison, and if the Agreement was rejected by the House, the responsibility would be on the shoulders of the Government of India, and specially its Finance Member.

Beauty will reward you

A lovely, clear, youthful complexion is the reward of every woman who realizes that Nature needs her help. Every night while we sleep Nature means the outer layer of skin gradually to disappear as it was worn out, but often minute particles of this old, worn-out cuticle clog up the pores and positively stifle the young, growing skin. Then complexions grow dull and patchy. The way to prevent it is to massage your face and neck each night with pure Mercolized Wax. Then, while you sleep, the Mercolized Wax will be gently, imperceptibly dissolving away every clogging particle of the old, weather-beaten skin revealing the fresh, new, lighter-coloured skin beneath. But be sure to get pure Mercolized Wax (containing no animal fat) for nothing else works in quite the same natural way. Any Store or Bazaar will supply it

Mercolized Wax

MIRACULOUS SPRING WATER THAT ENDS ACHES & PAINS

Mystery Remedy

In many of the loveliest parts of the earth, often hidden among the hills, there gush to the surface miraculous springs, laden with curative mineral salts which are Nature's gift to suffering humanity. These medicinal salts are the natural cure for aches and pains, stiff joints and aching limbs, rheumatism, liver-troubles, "tired-feeling" and similar complaints.

Not all of us, however, have the money to travel to these springs. But a brilliant chemist has analysed afresh the water of some of the curative springs and has combined their most potent constituents in a form known as Fynnon Salt.

You can now get the medicinal benefit of this miraculous spring water in your own home. A daily dose of Fynnon Salt before breakfast will soon begin to attack the uric acid deposits in your blood, dissolving pain-making crystals and washing the poisons out of your system. Men and women who have been crippled for years with aches and pains have been relieved by this natural remedy.

If you have any such troubles, get a bottle of Fynnon Salt today. Sold only in green and red labelled bottles in green and red cartons. From all chemists, stores and bazaars. In case of difficulty, write to: I. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India), Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay. cr 602

NEW EMPIRE

DAILY: 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

BY PUBLIC REQUEST!

"THE ADVENTURES OF ROBIN HOOD

In Technicolor

The Screen's Most Dashing Star In the Role He Was Born to Play!

ERROL FLYNN

—:Also Showing:—

WALT DISNEY'S CARTOON in COLOUR and UNIVERSAL LATEST NEWS

Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322.
Telegrams: "CHRONICLE."
Registered No. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1939

END THE DEADLOCK

The public will be happy to learn that the Congress President has now so far recovered as to be able to attend to urgent correspondence. He is reported to be engaged in extensive correspondence with Gandhiji in which he is setting out his viewpoint regarding the present "deadlock" in Congress affairs. It is but too true that there is now a deadlock but that is due only to the absence of a Working Committee. Otherwise there is nothing to create a deadlock in the true sense of the term. By an overwhelming majority the Tripuri Congress session has laid down a policy and a programme and has also prescribed the method in which the Working Committee is to be appointed. All that is now necessary to remove the deadlock caused by the non-appointment of the Committee is to appoint it in the prescribed manner, and the Committee will do all the needful thereafter. So far the President's illness and Gandhiji's urgent preoccupations prevented the two from tackling the question personally. Gandhiji will certainly visit the President, if necessary, as soon as he is free. But now that the two are in correspondence, Mr. Bose himself believes that a solution of the problem can be reached by correspondence without the necessity of a personal meeting.

Appoint The Committee

We hope, however, that the correspondence will not be needlessly protracted. The first question to be settled is simple enough, namely, the appointment of the Working Committee in accordance with the Tripuri resolution, that is, in accordance with Gandhiji's wishes. Surely, it should not take much time for the President to convey his own wishes to Gandhiji and then ascertain the latter's final decision and give effect to it, presuming that he is prepared to respect the mandate of the Congress. One special reason why all this needs to be done without any further delay is that a meeting of the A.I.C.C. has already been announced to take place next month and the resolutions to be submitted to it, particularly those with regard to the removal of malpractices in the Congress organisation, have to be carefully considered and drafted by the Working Committee. Of special importance are such changes in the Congress constitution as the Working Committee may think necessary for the purpose of dealing with malpractices. If these changes are found necessary by Congress leaders but are not sanctioned by the A.I.C.C. at the next meeting owing to delay in appointing the Working Committee, the most urgent task of reorganising the Congress will be held up for weeks, if not months. We, therefore, earnestly repeat our appeal to the President to appoint the Working Committee without any more delay and without mixing up this simple issue with less urgent or irrelevent ones in his correspondence with Gandhiji. The Committee itself, as suggested by Gandhiji, can speak for him and deal with several of the issues raised by the President in his recent Press statement, such, for instance, as that of the Congress programme for the current year.

Work Must Go On

While we regret the delay in the appointment of the Working Committee, it should not be allowed to hold up the normal activities of the Congress, Parliamentary or other. Whatever specific advice provincial workers may need they can get from the leaders to whom they turned before, including the President who has now fairly recovered from his illness. The National Week, which will be upon us very soon, should be devoted to intensive work on an unusual scale, if only to impress upon the public that a stern struggle is not very far off. We would suggest that special importance should be laid on Swadeshi propaganda in view of the attempts of the Government of India to cripple the movement through the new Indo-British Pact. The old programme of boycott of foreign cloth through khaddar and purely Swadeshi cloth should be carried out intensively. We find from the latest report of the All-India Spinners' Association that in many places the production of khadi has considerably increased but its sales have not kept up with the growing production. The sale of khadi through hawking, exhibitions etc. should be speeded up as otherwise khadi organisation will be seriously upset. Speaking generally, the temporary absence of a Working Committee, however regrettable, should nowhere be made an excuse for any relaxation of the well-tried constructive programme of the Congress.

Spoken Like A Man

Monsieur Daladier has spoken at last and, the patriotic-imperialist boasts notwithstanding, he has spoken like a man. In his much-awaited broadcast from Paris, he sought to answer the Dictators—especially Mussolini, who has been openly making territorial demands, claiming a slice of France's North African Empire. And one is glad to note that although the language he used was one of moderation and conciliation, he has definitely rejected the Duce's extravagant claims. The imperialistic jargon in which he spoke of "keenest loyalty vibrating" in the remotest possessions of the "immense empire" of France evokes little enthusiasm in us. We are opposed to all empires, British or French, German or Italian, and regard them as an outrage upon the liberty of peoples. But to give up parts of these empires under the pressure of blackmail so blatantly practised by the two dictators in Europe would be an even greater crime and wholly inexcusable. It is, therefore, to be welcomed that while leaving the door open for peaceful negotiations in the spirit of the 1935 Agreement, the French Premier has openly declared: "We cannot accept Signor Mussolini's arguments because every fresh conquest or concession would open new claims." Such a statement was particularly timely in view of the collapse of Republican Spain which naturally makes Mussolini's position stronger and is liable to whet his appetite for larger areas of influence.

According to a Berlin message the Nazi press has been annoyed by the French Premier's reference to the conquest of Czechoslovakia. They accuse him of trying to form "a front against Germany" in Central Europe. Such resentment was only to be expected. The "Hamburger Fremdenblatt" also gives a clue to the likely Italian attitude when it says that "those who hoped for a material advance in conversations between France and Italy which are years overdue, will be disappointed." Mussolini's spokesman says that Italy can afford to wait. But it would be futile to expect any sane or reasonable response from these Dictators who, intoxicated with their recent victories and goaded to further aggression by the insecurity of their internal situation, are daily growing more and more menacing. The only thing which can stop them is the stiffening of the attitude in Democratic countries. Monsieur Daladier's speech is a welcome sign. But by itself it is not sufficient. The French Premier has to discipline pro-Fascist elements in his country—one may say, in his own cabinet—as well as to help the creation of a strong international Democratic front to resist aggression. Closer co-operation with the Soviet is, of course, essential. Equally necessary is to bring Britain into line and to stiffen the back-bone of Chamberlain.

Mr. R. P. Masani

Bombay's New Vice-Chancellor

(By K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar).

On April 1 Mr. R. P. Masani assumes the ardous duties of the Vice-Chancellorship of the Bombay University. He takes the place of Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar.

Mr. Masani is by training as stern a businessman as his distinguished predecessor; but he is more. He is an Oriental Scholar whose name commends affection and respect in exclusive and responsible quarters all over the world. He is a diligent student even at the age of sixty-two. He is a bookworm, and a producer of books; he is a member of the Managing Committee of the P. E. N. India Centre. He is a man of urbanity and good sense, of gentlemanliness and culture; he is an ardent social reformer and an enthusiastic organiser of Adult Education; and he is an embodiment of all the civic virtues. No worthier choice could have been made to direct and control the complicated machinery of the Bombay University and to function as a living symbol of all that a University stands for.

Administrative Experience

Mr. Masani's administrative experience has been long and varied. He was Municipal Secretary to the Bombay Corporation for fifteen years, Deputy Municipal Commissioner for five years, and Municipal Commissioner for about six months. He then made an intensive study of Banking in England, and, on his return to India, worked as Manager of the Central Bank of India, Ltd. till 1928. Subsequently, Mr. Masani served as Secretary to the Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee and as Joint Secretary to the Central Banking Enquiry Committee. He has been connected, in one way or other, with the Reserve Bank of India since its inception. Finally, he is a Fellow of the Institute of Bankers. Certainly, Mr. Masani's antecedents on the administrative side are quite respectable, and University affairs will run a smooth course under his direction.

Multifarious Interests

Nor is Mr. Masani new to the University bodies. He has been a member of the Senate for about ten years, a member of the Syndicate for about six years, and has been the Chairman of the Board of Studies in Commerce. As President of the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association, Mr. Masani has been in intimate touch with the stupendous problem of mass education. Further, he has been actively associated with cultural and humanitarian institutions like the Bombay Anthropological Society, the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, the N. M. Wadia Charities, the Bombay Vigilance Association and the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute. These multifarious interests and activities bespeak a wide-awake mind, a restless civic conscience that would express itself in work.

A Versatile Author

These are creditable enough. But what is astonishing in Mr. Masani is the way in which he has managed, all through the incessant hurry and strife of his active life, to escape off and on to the 'Ivroy Tower' exchanging innumerable couplets with the faded poets of ancient Iran and India. He is a reverent and enthusiastic student of the humanities. He is at once the author of books on the Evolution of Local Self-Government in Bombay and Law and Procedure of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and also on Folklore of Wells, being a study of water-worship in the East and in the West. He has given us an abridged version of Mantiq-ut-Tayr with the title "The *Conference of Birds: A Sufi Anthology.*" More recently, he has given in *"Court Poets of Iran and India: An Anthology of Wit and Verse"* almost a popular history of Persian poetry, full of choice anecdotes concerning poets and their poetry. And in "The *Religion of the Good Life"* Mr. Masani has ably summarised the central tenets of Zoroastrianism, its code of ethics and ritual. It is a book that illuminates at once this hoary subject and the fine quality of Mr. Masani's mind.

Literary Taste

Businessman and administrator Mr. Masani might be; he might even be a member of the Church Militant, willing to give no quarter to evil or to corruption; but what must endear him to us most is his literary taste. One

(Continued on page 8, col. 5)

THE PALESTINE PROBLEM

Jewish Industry Has Not Brought Prosperity

(By George Mansur)
IV

Let us now take Jewish industry which has been shown as another evidence of the development of Palestine under the National Home Policy.

According to the Bulletin of the Economic Research Institute of the Jewish Agency, March-April 1938, there were during 1933 13,212 workers employed in 3,388 establishments. The number of the workers in 1937 reached 18, 18,160 in 3,606 establishments that is to say, an increase of 5,000 workers in four years, which is only an insignificant figure when compared with the 48,270 Jewish workers who were admitted under the Labour Schedule during this period and contradicts the statement made by the Jewish Agency to the Royal Commission that the number of Jewish workers in industry was 32,000. It is illuminating to speak about Jewish industry which has been a failure to a large extent.

"Disgraceful" Failure

According to Government statistics, the capital invested in Jewish Enterprises, whether industry or handicrafts to the end of the year 1935, was £8,654,000. The value of production for the year 1935 was £8,593,000. This is not a sign of progress. Yet, when we examine the Custom protective duties which were imposed to support the Jewish producers at the expense of the consumer, we find that their failure is disgraceful. Still, when Government records show that 175,000 tons of cement were imported in 1935 while Neshar's factory produced in the same year 187,000 only, our attention is immediately directed towards the fact that Jewish industry, in spite of the extremely high protective Customs duties, cannot compete with the foreign products, even in the Palestine market.

It is true that the Jews have introduced certain industries but it is also a fact that the total value of their exports do not exceed the exports of one of the old Arab industries, such as laundry soap or oil. Some of the Jewish enterprises, especially the light industries have been successful, but it must always be borne in mind that their success is due to the Government's support of them at the expense of the inhabitants and not because they are run on economic lines. It is not a matter of pride then for the Zionist Organisations to advertise the fact that 8 million pounds were invested in industry when more than this amount was paid by the inhabitants in Customs duties to protect Jewish industry or for defence measures to defend their National Home.

Having examined both land industrial development and having realized the fact that development was not sufficient to absorb the many thousands of Jewish workers and their dependents, we are confronted with the question—how were these immigrants absorbed?

Building Activities

The mass immigration of 1933 was accompanied by building activities which continued until 1935. The Jews invested up to 1935, some £36,500,000 in building, that is to say four and half times more than the entire amount invested in Industry. This naturally led to demand for labour. However, this demand was comparatively small when compared with the number of unemployed during these years. The Zionist organizations, therefore, had to think of an exit from this difficult situation. They found that they could relieve unemployment in three ways: One, to adopt the policy of using 100 per cent Jewish labour in Jewish works. Secondly, to influence the Government and Municipal Corporation to increase their expenditure on Public Works, Thirdly by settling the unemployed on the land.

Therefore, the Jewish Labour Federation began its picketing campaign in 1933. They forced Jewish settlements to boycott Arab Labour and to employ only Jewish workers. The Jewish orange growers and settlers protested because Arab Labour was cheaper for them; finally negotiations resulted in the Federation paying the difference in wages.

The Government agreed to the Agency's demands. New works of construction were started and the amount allotted to the Public Works Department increased from £317,421 in 1933 to £1,10184b in 1937. that is, 18.6 p.c. of the total expenditure of the Government for that year.

The amount allotted for extraordinary works alone increased from £94,210 to £705,094. Further, the Jewish pressure on the Government helped the Jews to obtain the majority of the contracts at high prices, this relieving Jewish unemployment at the expense of the departments of Education, Health and Agriculture, whose total allotment decreased from 14.1 p.c. of the total expenditure in 1933, to 10.6 p.c. in 1937.

Growing Unemployment

The pressure of unemployment led the unemployed workers finally to accept settlement on the land.

These measures partly relieved the situation in 1933 and 1934 but even in 1934 we read in the 'Near East & India" for April 1934 an article by a Jew on "The German Invasion." He said: "Many professional men have arrived and have realized that they cannot continue the work that they were doing in Germany. They have, therefore, turned their hands to many unusual occupations; window cleaning has proved a popular occupation. pending something more lucrative turning up. An extremely able lawyer is driving a bus on the Rehoboth Road: a capable advocate is selling perfumery to ladies, while a judge is said to run a cafe. An artist is working on a communal settlement." This, then, was the condition of many professional men at that time who had secured a certificate to immigrate to Palestine.

In 1935 Jewish unemployment was beyond control and according to the Report of the Executive of the Zionist Organisation and of the Jewish Agency for Palestine of 1937, page 394, there were "5,000 Jewish unemployed in the country at the end of December, 1935. Our campaign against unemployment in co-operation with Labour Federation institutions was

(Continued on page 13, col. 3)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

A JAPANESE "GESTURE"

The Chinese experience seems already to have chastened the Japanese to a certain extent. "Japan", says her Premier, "belongs neither to the Totalitarian Bloc nor the Democratic camp" and that Japan did not wish to antagonise either. This sounds like an attempt by Japanese Imperialism to get on the right side of the democracies while there is yet time. But while the bully is thus displaying its other aspect it would be a great mistake to suppose that it has given up any of its designs. The operative part of the Premier's speech consists in Baron Hiranuma's hint at the strengthening of the Anti-Comintern Pact. Now, the Anti-Comintern Pact is nothing but the theory of which the Totalitarian Bloc is the practical expression. What the Baron, therefore, hopes is to deceive the democracies, particularly Britain, into helping Japan to come successfully out of the "China Incident".

POLAND DEFIES NAZIS

The Nazis are doing everything to cajole and bully Poland out of any possibility of joining the proposed united front—and, indeed, dissuade Colonel Beck from visiting London at all! Vigorous propaganda is being carried with this object along with "sharp reminders" and even a mild ultimatum regarding the position of Danzig. Poland has, for the time being, declined to entertain German proposals regarding Danzig "under an implied threat of military pressure" and is also "apparently prepared to answer the German campaign in kind." All this is a welcome development, because it will quite likely induce Colonel Beck to talk practical commonsense in London. But does Mr. Chamberlain himself want practical commonsense?

UNDERSTANDABLE RAGE

In retorting to Sir James Grigg's wanton attack on the "big business of India" in the course of the discussion of the Central Budget, the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has given undue consideration to his remarks just because he happens to belong to the Government. Else those remarks might have been treated with the contempt they deserved. As regards his description of Indian business man as exploiters, the Chamber rightly points out that it is not the Indian exploiters who harm the country but the exploiters coming from outside who have no interest in the country and who have no sympathies with the people. An eminent Englishman aptly described the foreign exploiters in India in the eighteenth century as "birds of passage, if not of prey." Sir James and his kinsmen are in a rage only because their exploitation is at last coming to an end in spite of their Ottawa Pacts, old and new.

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

Rural development is now on everybody's lips, but few enthusiasts have clear ideas as to what they should do and how. Earnest workers in this sphere will find numerous practical hints in a recently published booklet entitled "District Development Scheme" by Sir M. Visvesvaraya. (The Bangalore Press Bangalore City). The author has justly earned the reputation of being an expert in matters of economic development and his latest book presents a simple practicable plan of development with a whole district as a unit. The immediate aim of the scheme is "to so multiply goods and services for consumption as to double the income within, at the utmost, a decade." And the scheme has also this merit that except in the matter of tariff protection, most of the administrative powers needed to work it are vested today in the provincial governments. The book contains fairly detailed instructions as to how the scheme is to be worked out. Those who are interested in rural development will be much benefited by a careful study of this scheme.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Vices are among the oldest things on record, and yet history doesn't chronicle the loss of a single one.

The policeman is a monarch of the seize.

Tears are the war cry of an angry woman.

The blunt man often makes the most cutting remarks.

Many people are much like the globe they inhabit—slightly flat at the polls.

Be as honest as you can, otherwise your patrons will purchase their canned goods elsewhere.

作作之作作

WITHOUT COMMENT—

The Union Jack was waved from time to time on the dais amidst thunderous applause, which also greeted suggestions to invite the interference of the Viceroy and Parliament and to test the legality of the immovable property tax in the Federal Court.

—Anglo-Indian account of an anti-Prohibition demonstration.

* * * *

"Mr. Mander (Lib.) asked, if Government would consider the advisability of Britain adhering to the Franco-Soviet Pact.

"Mr. Butler replied: 'No.' "

—Reuter.

Mr. Butler deserves congratulations on the brilliance of his brevity, at once eloquent and illuminating.

He has packed half-a-dozen volumes of Hansard in that word of two letters.

* * * *

But we were too hasty in complimenting Mr. Butler.

There is a more deserving candidate in "India's" own Foreign Secretary as the following question and answer by Mr. Satyamurti and Sir Aubrey Metcalfe show:—

"Have the Government of India been consulted with regard to His Majesty's Government's final proposals regarding the future of Palestine?—No."

* * * *

Incidentally, we too, we believe, are entitled to some of our own kudos for revealing brevity thus:—

Junior Colleague: Did Mr. Jinnah and his colleagues take up the question after Sir Aubrey's 'No'?

We: No.

Junior Colleague: Why?

We: Neutrality.

* * * *

CRISIS FEARED IN C. P.

CONGRESS SQUABBLES

—Anglo-India

Feared, or Longed for?

* * * *

According to Mr. Chamberlain conversations were recently held between British Ministers and French representatives "with regard to the inauguration of compulsory national service in Britain."

It is, however, not known whether Mr. Chamberlain agreed to its application to himself also.

* * * *

In his greetings to General Franco, Signor Mussolini says: "From the great bloody effort is about to arise the Spain of tomorrow, united, strong and free as the Spanish people and yourself 'Candillo' (Leader) wish it."

Il Duce, the Fascist artist, has a remarkable knack of using the right word.

* * * *

"I affirm," adds Signor Mussolini, "I consider as indissoluble the bond which has been forged between our two peoples."

We have known this all along.

And so has Mr. Neville Chamberlain, really though not realistically.

* * * *

A most respectable British journal to wit, the "Daily Telegraph" has revealed the details of the third (indeed fourth) Degree, to which Dr. Hacha was subjected (with Doctors in attendance for emergencies!) when he met Herr Hitler,—on invitation—at Berlin.

Dr. Hacha and M. Chvalkovsky were given an ultimatum by Herr Hitler to sign away Czecho-Slovakia at 1-30 a.m., else Prague would be bombarded at 8 a.m.

* * * *

The Fuehrer then left and German Ministers—we had almost said gangsters—set to work: "Hustling the Czech Ministers around the table, they continuously thrust the documents before them and pressed pens into their hands.

The poor Doctor Hacha kept fighting and, more or less, fainting, but "at 5-30 a.m. President Hacha collapsed completely and had to be revived by injections. Thereafter his resistance was broken and he signed....."

* * * *

And they say that Chicago alone produces geniuses in the art of persuasion!

By the way, had Mr. Chamberlain read about Dr. Hacha's experiences when he declared in the Commons, the other day, that no useful purpose would be served by his meeting Herr Hitler?

* * * *

"When I die," said the husband, "I should like to be cremated."

"That would be just like you—to go away and leave ash lying about," replied his wife.

Ready To Go To War To Defend Liberty

Daladier's Bold Stand Against Italian Demands

DEPRECATES FEVER OF ARMAMENTS

PARIS, March 29.

Each one of us is asking whether oud country is not threatened and whether our neighbours can be trusted, declared M. Daladier opening his important broadcast.

Uncertainty on these points forces governments to take precautionary measures. Treaties are signed but even before they come into force they no longer exist. For some they are guarantees, for others an obstacle. Those who do not act feel themselves to be accomplices of force and those who act fear they may provoke force.

In conclusion, M. Daladier said: We never agree that international relations are being regulated by force. Only when justice and right disappear does recourse to force become an indispensable duty. Pacific and Powerful France can regard the future with confidence.

France has never ceased to give Germany evidence of goodwill but the conquest of Czecho-Slovakia has dealt a severe blow to her most persistent efforts.

"We cannot accept Signor Mussolini's arguments because every fresh conquest or concession would open new claims."

Everywhere fever of Armaments destroys all other activity. In it arise such situations as anxiety begetting anxiety and armaments calling for super-armaments.

FRANCE WANTS PEACE OF FREE MEN. SHE HAS AGAIN REALISED HER MATERIAL AND MORAL UNITY IN THE FACE OF DANGER.

FRENCH UNITY WAS NEVER SO DEEP AND COMPLETE AS TO-DAY. SHE HAS NEVER BEEN MORE RESOLUTE AND NEVER BEEN STRONGER.

SHE HOPES PEACE TO BE SAVED, BUT IF WAR IS OFFERED AS THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE BETWEEN DOWNFALL OR DISHONOUR, THEN SHE WILL RISE WITH ONE BOUND FOR THE DEFENCE OF LIBERTY.

Arrangements were made to re-transmit M. Daladier's speech in English German, Italian Spanish and Arabic.

Having described the strength of France as greater than it ever was, M Daladier proceeded to define what was meant by the strength of France:

"It is an entity of magnificent armies whose leaders and men form a single block without losing anything of their individual virtue.

It finds support in a rich and balanced country whose soil is fertile and sheltered from the distress of famine.

It lies all over the world in the remotest possessions where, as the minister of colonies fifteen years ago I felt the keenest loyalty vibrating.

It lies also in the immense empire of which the untouchable African bloc forms the central girder and of whose affectionate attention and devotion to mother country I recently was able to get a measure for myself.

It lies not only in our military power but in the spiritual and moral values which are as great to-day as in any century of our history.

IT IS THAT CONSTANT SEARCHING AFTER HUMAN DIGNITY IN LIBERTY AND ORDER: IT IS THE SPONTANEOUS UNION OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE SEEKING FOR TRUTH AND JUSTICE. IT LIES IN FRIENDS WHO MAKE AGREEMENTS WITH HER AND WHO SPONTANEOUSLY ASSOCIATE THEMSELVES WITH FREE PEOPLES AND WITH THOSE WHO SUFFER.

Nowadays liberty is called servitude. Voluntary adhesion to a cause is called submission. Desire to live is called desperation. Progress represents the destruction of human values. People pretending to work for safety of men are really working for their ruin.

France has heard with complete calmness the tumultuous demands raised from time to time around her because she knows that negotiations would only lead to her rights being made clear and that all violence against her would be broken.

M. Daladier spoke "with the greatest frankness" on the Franco-Italian relations. He recalled that the Franco-Italian Agreements of 7/1 1935 were destined "to regulate definitely" and "liquidate" outstanding questions.

Arrangements were reached by which Italy obtained frontier retifications and cessions of territory in Africa to her economic advantages and a progressive change in the status of Italians in Tunisia by stages.

These agreements were not questioned until December 17, 1938, when Count Ciano informed us that he did not consider the Agreement as valid. That letter did not contain details regarding Italian claims and there was no question of the Suez, Jibuti and and Tunisia being mentioned in it.

The essential argument in the letter was that the conquest of Abyssinia created new rights in favour of Italy. We cannot accept this argument. It means that every new conquest and every new concession would open new rights and each claim once satisfied would contain in itself future demands.

France is ready for complete and loyal execution of the 1935 agreements and within the spirit of the Agreement she would not refuse to examine any proposal that may be advanced.

Alluding to "fables" spread regarding the position of 94,800 Italians living in Tunisia with 108,000 French, and two-and-half million Moslems, M. Daladier denied that Italians were maltreated or persecuted. On the contrary, they enjoy a most Liberal regime.

M. Daladier testified to the warm welcome the Moslem population gave him when he visited North Africa.

I know my words will find a fraternal echo in the bosom of friendly nations across Europe, across the channel and beyond the Atlantic. I can then hope that all reasonable men such as exist in all countries will listen to this language of reason.—Reuter.

FRENCH COLONIAL ARMY STRENGTH DOUBLED

PARIS, March 29.

The Minister for Colonies M. Mandel announced that the strength of the colonial army had been doubled in the past year and henceforth it would be able to protect distant possessions from any surprise attack.

He said that the defences of the Empire would continue to improve, for Government intended to pursue a policy tending to make the colonies self-protective.—Reuter.

REBELS ENTER VALENCIA

LONDON, March 29.

The Spanish Civil War ended today for all practical purposes with the surrender to General Franco's supporters of all important towns remaining in the Republican hands, says Reuter.

General Franco's forces entered Valencia in the evening several hours after General Cassado the war commissioner in the Republican junta himself announced the city's submission over the radio.

All members of the Junta except General Miaja and General Cassado have been detained in Valencia according to Reuter's Burgos correspondent.

General Miaja was among the passengers in the twenty-three republican planes which arrived from Oran but there is no news of General Cassado.

The news of submission of other republican cities came in dramatic radio announcements every few minutes from stations at Cartagena, Albacete. Alicante, Almeria, Cuenca, Jaen, Cuidadreal and Murcia.

The announcers all told the same tale: cities have gone over to General Franco, Nationalists of the famous "Fifth Columns" were in control. Reuter's Burgos correspondent reports that the provincial capitals Cuidadreal and Almeria have been completely occupied by General Franco's troop and the occupation of Jaen has begun.

Meantime, the nationalist force is completing a ring around Madrid where orderliness is said to prevail and most public services have been restored.

DUCE AND RIBBENTROP CONGRATULATE FRANCO

LONDON, Mar. 29.

Signor Mussolini wired congratulations to General Franco and Herr von Ribbentrop sent a congratulatory telegram to Senor Jordana, the Nationalist Foreign Minister.

Signor Mussolini later ordered flags to be hung from dawn to dusk in honour of the Nationalist victory throughout Italy.—Reuter.

Madras Assembly Passes Budget

MADRAS, March 30.

The Madras Assembly passed this afternoon without division the Budget for 1939-40 the third Budget of the Congress Government presented to the House by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari Premier and Finance Minister.

Of the cut motions all of them were withdrawn by the movers after elaborate replies given by the Ministers, excepting one moved by Sir A. T. Pannirselvam (Justice) ex-Home Member to criticise the doings of the Congress Ministry" under the demand for "Heads of Povinces Ministers and Headquarters". The cut motion was rejected.

The Budget was introduced on February 20 last and was discussed for nearly 75 hours spread over 15 days, nearly four hundred cut motions having moved in the course of the discussion.—United Press.

HEADS OF BRITAIN'S FIGHTING FORCES, (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT). SIR KINGSLEY WOOD (AIR MINISTER), MR. HORE BELISHA (WAR MINISTER), LORD STANHOPE (NAVY) AND LORD CHATFIELD (MINISTER FOR CO-ORDINATION OF DEFENCE).

Does Italy Hold Threat?

German War Material Being Sent To Italy

WASHINGTON, March 30.

M. Daladier's flat denial that the Italian Note of last December made specific demands confirms the belief in well-informed circles here that the Italian attitude is meaningless unless it is a preliminary to a more precise threat from both Germany and Italy.

The circles believe that Italy and Germany will use Spain as a weapon and this goes far to explain the tardiness of the United States recognising General Franco.

Significance is also attached to continued reports in the Press of movements of German war material into Italy.—Reuter.

DALADIER'S SPEECH ANNOYS NAZI PRESS

BERLIN, March 30.

Newspapers are very annoyed at M. Daladier's reference to the German conquest of Czecho-Slovakia.

"The Lokal Anzeiger" says that M. Daladier's declaration proves that he regards "the necessary development in Central Europe as the cause for the formation of a front against Germany."

The "Hamburger Fremdenblatt" writes that M. Daladier has answered Sgr. Mussolini but those who hoped for a material advance in conversations between France and Italy which are years overdue, will be disappointed. M. Daladier is willing to negotiate but on a basis that Italy no longer recognises.—Reuter.

Daladier's Declaration: Not An Inch Of Land To Italy

LONDON, March 29.

The two outstanding events to-day, writes a diplomatic observer are Mr. Chamberlain's announcement increasing territorial army to 340,000 men and M. Daladier's broadcast refusing to surrender an inch of territory or a single French right, but expressing willingness to examine any proposal made by Italy.

By increasing the territorial army Britain will have 26 territorial divisions besides six regular divisons for service overseas, thus having a powerful force for intervention in Europe if necessary.

Recruiting authorities are confident that sufficient men will volunteer. It is understood there are numerous regular officers available for the command of posts besides many thousands time-expired soldiers, as non-commissioned officers.

M. Daladier's speech is welcomed in British political circles as conciliatory but uncompromising on essentials.

His speech coupled with Signor Mussolini's last Sunday is interpreted as justifying the hopes for a settlement of Italian wishes provided they are not excessive.

The next important move in European politics is the arrival of Col. Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister, next week in Britain. Germans have already fired a heavy propaganda destined to dissuade Col. Beck from the visit.

It is remarkable that many articles in this campaign have been presented only to foreign correspondents in Berlin but have not been circulated in the German Press.

Poland is apparently prepared to answer the German campaign in kind. Extracts from to-day's Polish Press show both Government and opposition papers present a solid front to German attacks stressing that while Poland's policy has not changed, Germany has abandoned pan-Germanism and accepted a policy of European imperialism which inevitably had unfavourable reaction in Poland.—Reuter.

Hungarian Demands On Slovakia

Secret Cabinet Discussions

BRATISLAVA, March 29.

Greatest secrecy is being observed regarding Hungarian demands which the Cabinet was considering at an all-day long session.

It is reported that Slovakia is prepared to concede to Hungary a strip of territory some 15 miles wide along the Uz Valley forming the frontier between Slovakia and Ruthenia.

Hungary, however, is said to claim nearly twice as much chiefly with the object of protecting the railway running through the Uz Valley connecting Ungvar and Lwow.—Reuter.

TWO SHILLINGS FOR A HIPPO

PRAGUE March 28

Children at the local School of Hirten in North East Bohemia have sent 15 crowns (two shillings) to the Prague zoo for the purchase of a new hippopotamus to replace one that has just died.

When they heard of the animal, which was a great favourite with visitors to the zoo, the children talked the matter over between lessons at the school. Finally they decided to make a collection. The result was 15 crowns, which they dispatched to Prague.

The zoo authorities have opened an account at the bank with the Hirten collection as a start. They are hoping that pupils of other schools will show their interest in the same practical way and so held to provide the zoo with a "children's hippopotamus—" Reuter.

BRITISH FORCE FOR COLONIES WILL BE DOUBLED

LONDON, March 29.

Mr. Bellenger (Labour) asked what effect Mr. Chamberlain's announcement would have on Mr. Hore-Belisha's recent statement regarding the number of divisions available overseas.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that the effect would be in time to double the effectives.—Reuter.

POLAND TO REJECT GERMAN DEMANDS

WARSAW, March 29.

According to an unofficial report although Germany has hitherto made no demands, demands were to be expected and Poland's answer to such demands would be a firm no.—Reuter.

Toll Of Allahabad Riot

ALLAHABAD, March 30.

The communal riot in Allahabad which began yesterday afternoon continues unabated. One person who was seriously injured yesterday succumbed to the injuries in the Hospital last night.

Assaults took place at various points in the city in quick succession this morning after 9 a.m. The total number of persons dead upto the time of wiring are four and the number of injured nearly two dozen. One sikh was arrested.

It appears his son was murdered by an unknown assailant. The authorities are making the best efforts to restore normality while Congressmen are rescuing those stranded and are trying to help the injured.—United Press.

Duce-Laval Deliberations

Secret Correspondence Details Revealed

PARIS, Madch 30.

Detals of secret correspondence between Signor Mussolini and M. Laval four years ago were revealed to-night.

An official announcement states that from the exchange of letters of January 7, 1935 it is clear that France agreed only to seek economic satisfaction in Abyssinia in relation to the traffic of the Addis Ababa Railway and to cede 2,500 shares in the railway to Italy. Italy agreed to respect French economic interests and the rights of French nationals, all these stipulations being within the frame work of the Franco-Italian Arrangement of 13/12/1906.

The documents were laid before the Foreign Affairs Committee following a press controversy where Signor Gayda accused France of a breach of faith and alleged that M. Laval had given Italy a free hand in Abyssinia from a military view-point.

The texts of Italian note to France of December 17 and the French reply are published to-night.

Count Ciano's note recalled that the French Ambassador in Rome had enquired whether the Italian Government considered the Italo-French Agreements of 7th January 1935 still in force and whether they could serve as a basis for Italo-French relations.

The note states that, exchange of ratifications never took place The countries never began negotiations for a special convention regarding the Italians in Tunisia so that the Treaty was never completed.

It declares that Italy by the agreements of 1935 accepted considerable sacrifices as regards her rights in Tunisia and rights arising from the London Pact of 1935

The attitude adopted by France regarding Abyssinia was entirely opposed to the intention of the agreement. The agreements are thus null and void. Also the constitution of an empire has created new rights and interests of fundamental importance hence the Italo-French relations cannot have the Agreement as basis and if one wishes to improve the relations they must be re-examined in common agreement.

The French reply of December 25 stated that France was not responsible for the circumstances which led Italy to ask for an adjournment of the Statute for Italians in Tunisia. The application of 1935 Agreement had been started, Italy being ceded 2,500 shares of the Addis Ababa Railway. In various negotiations until 22-4-38 the Agreement was taken as valid.

The note concludes by referring to the moderating influence exercised by France at Geneva regarding Italy's action in Abyssinia and that Sigr. Mussolini several times expressed appreciation of it.—Reuter.

Further Protection To Sugar, Paper, Wood-Pulp And Magnesium Chloride

NEW DELHI, March 30

The Government of India have announced their decision regarding further protection to the sugar, paper and wood-pulp and magnesium chloride industries of India.

In regard to the first the Government propose to fix the amount of protection accorded to the Indian sugar industry for a period of two years from April 1, 1939, to March 31, 1941, during this period the Government propose to impose the present protective duty less 8 as per cwt.

The Government of India agree with the Tariff Board that it is necessary to continue the protection to the paper industry but they have not found it possible to accept the Board's conclusions with regard to the measure of protection. Government also consider that no case has been made out for the continued protection of wood-pulp.

In regard to magnesium chloride the Government have decided to impose a protective duty of 13 annas per cwt.—A.P.

AUSTRALIAN 'PLANES FOR ENGLAND

CANBERRA, March 29.

Mr. Lyons elaborating the aircraft plans said that the United Kingdom and Commonwealth Governments had agreed on a joint order of some millions of pounds for supply by Australia of Beaufort machines.

He stated the schedule provided for delivery of first airframes in 1940, maximum normal production in the middle of 1941 and completion of order in March 1942. Engines of the first 'planes would be obtained from Britain, but preparations were being made for local manufacture.—Reuter.

AMENDMENT TO EDEN'S MOTION

Vote Of Confidence In Chamberlain

LONDON, March 29.

One hundred and eighty members of the House of Commons, who are supporters of Government, have now signed the amendment to Mr. Eden's motion.

The amendment which has now been tabled reads that the House "affirms its complete confidence in the Prime Minister and deprecates any attempt at the present critical time to undermine the confidence of the House and the country in the Prime Minister and Government."—Reuter.

CHINESE TROOPS RETREATING

TOKYO, Mar. 29.

Chinese troops in Kiangsi are in full retreat following the capture of two strategic towns by the Japanese, according to despatches from the front. Following the capture of Nanchang and Wunning the Japanese are advancing towards Siushui.—Reuter.

SENTENCE ON ARAB BOY

Questions In Commons

LONDON, Mar. 30.

The sentence on the Arab boy mentioned in a Jerusalem message of March 25 was raised in the House of Commons to-day.

The intervention of the Colonial Secretary was sought in questions to obtain a revision and mitigation of the sentence. Sir Thomas Inskip replying said that he had asked the High Commissioner in Palestine for a report on the matter.

King And Queen Dine With Chamberlain

LONDON, Mar. 29.

The King and Queen honoured the Prime Minister and Mrs. Chamberlain with their presence at a dinner at 10, Downing Street.

The company included Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Londonderry, Viscount Halifax, Viscount Swinton, Lord Chatfield, Sir John Simon and Sir Samuel Hoare with their ladies and also the Marquis of Lothian and Captain Margesson.—Reuter.

THE INDO-BURMA PETROLEUM CO., LTD.

Official Retail Petrol Prices Ex-Pump, for Bombay and Poona, are—

	per gallon
BOMBAY & SUBURBS	Rs. 1-2-0
POONA	Rs. 1-4-3

These prices do not include any Bombay Government sales tax.

Our dealers have strict instructions to maintain official prices.

World Achievement.

Eurika!

Among the many achievements of men down the years we must number at any rate a few which take us back to the beginnings of great principles.

We think of Archimedes, the astonishing Greek philosopher, born at Syracuse about 287 years before Christ, and a friend and kinsman of King Hieron. He is famous as a mathematician, for to him we owe some of the most abstruse reasoning of all time.

Popularly, however, he is known as the man who cried "Eurika!"

The king, so goes the old story, had commissioned a goldsmith to make a crown, giving the craftsman a certain lump of gold. When the crown was delivered the king was suspicious, for it seemed to him that there was not quite as much gold in the crown as there ought to have been. No one could measure it accurately, and the crown certainly weighed as much as the gold which had been given. For all that, the workman might easily have substituted silver under the gold, and so kept some of the precious metal for himself. How was the problem to be solved without spoiling the crown?

Archimedes solved it. Stepping into his bath one day he noted that the water ran over, and quickly concluded that the volume or water displaced was equal to the mass of his own body. In his excitement he cried, "Eurika!" He then immersed the crown in water, and found that its bulk was less than an equal weight of pure silver, but greater than an equal weight of pure gold, so that the workman's deception was discovered.

Bombay Assembly

'No Appropriation Of Excess Revenue'

Bombay Charged Expenditure Bill Passes All Three Readings

SALES TAX BILL UNDER DISCUSSION

The Bombay Charged Expenditure Bill—a Bill to amend certain enactments and to provide that certain expenditure should be charged on the revenue of the Province—passed through all three readings in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, on Thursday.

GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDATION

WHEN THE BILL WAS MOVED FOR THE FIRST READING BY THE HON. MR. A. B. LATTHE, FINANCE MINISTER, THE HON. MR. G. V. MAVLANKAR, SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY, WHO WAS IN THE CHAIR, GAVE AN INTERPRETATION OF SEC. 82 OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT WITH REGARD TO THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE GOVERNOR TO ANY BILL OR AMENDMENT, INTRODUCED OR DISCUSSED IN THE ASSEMBLY, IN REPLY TO SOME OF THE REMARKS OF SIR ALI MOHOMMAD KHAN DEHLAVI, THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.

Explained Under Old And New Practices

THE SPEAKER EXPLAINED THAT UNDER THE OLD CONSTITUTION WHAT WAS REQUIRED WAS THE SANCTION OF THE GOVERNOR IN HIS INDIVIDUAL CAPACITY. UNDER THE NEW ACT, IT WAS NOT SO. THE WORDING IN THE ACT WAS "SHALL NOT BE INTRODUCED EXCEPT ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE GOVERNOR," WHICH MEANT THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AND, THEREFORE, THERE WAS A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE OLD AND THE NEW PRACTICE.

BOMBAY CHARGED EXPENDITURE BILL

The Sales Tax Bill was next taken up for consideration and discussion had not concluded on the first reading of the Bill, when the House rose for the day.

Mr. A. B. Latthe, introduced the Bombay Charged Expenditure Bill which proposed to re-enact Section 9 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1935, and also to make chargeable on the revenues the appropriation to the Famine Relief Fund. The statement of objects and reasons of the Bill also stated that opportunity had also been taken formally to repeal Section 63 of the Bombay Abkari Act, under which an annual contribution of Rs. 1,43,750 was being paid to the Bombay Municipality. The Government considered it inconsistent with their present excise policy to pay this contribution to the Municipality. Such contributions to mofussil local bodies had ceased from April 1, 1938.

Besides, the section was out of date because it was enacted in 1898, in order to provide the Corporation with funds for police purposes while in 1907, the Corporation was relieved of all police responsibilities.

When the Minister moved the first reading of the Bill, Mr. Phadke (D.S.P.) opposed it. He stated that the measure would prove to be a great handicap to District Local Boards, which were not given additional grants, although the revenue of Government had gone up. The District Local Boards with traffic on the increase, would be unable to construct new roads or improve or repair old ones.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta (D.S.P.) thought that the clause dealing with the deletion of the section of the Bombay Abkari Act would deprive the Bombay Municipality of another of its legitimate source of revenue. The loss, he thought, which would be about 5 lakhs of rupees had to be borne by the poor people of the city, who constituted about 11,40,000.

LATTHE'S REPLY

Mr. Latthe replying stated that it was not true to suggest that the excess revenue would be appropriated by Government for its own purpose. He pointed out that large sums had been apportioned to the Provincial Road Fund to construct new roads, some of which had been already constructed and others were being constructed. He assured the House that not a pie of the excess revenue would be used for any other purpose than for constructing, maintaining or repairing roads of the Province. Government would be glad, if the local boards could satisfactorily maintain roads. Government would willingly hand over the charge and would make suitable contributions.

With regard to the criticisms of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who, he thought, was incurably obsessed with the idea that the Government was taking away the rights of the Bombay Municipal Corporation of which he seemed to be the sole champion in the House, he said that there was nothing like any agreement as described by Mr. Mehta. The previous legislature had made a gift which gift the present legislature could take away from the Municipality. He appealed to the House not to bring in extraneous matters into the discussion.

The first reading of the Bill was passed without a division.

When the Bill was discussed clause by clause on the Second Reading, the second clause in the Bill, dealing with the repeal of a section in the Abkari Act, was pressed to a division and passed, 59 voting for, 28 against.

After the third reading of the Bill was passed, the House took up consideration of the Sales Tax Bill.

SALES TAX BILL

In the course of Statement of Objects and Reasons, Mr. Latthe states: "The machinery for collection and the particular sales, wholesale or retail, to be taxed are proposed to be left to rules, but the Bill prescribes that only one sale between manufacture, import or production and consumption shall be taxed and the maximum tax shall be 6-1/4 per cent. Incidental provisions for licensing traders and requiring them to maintain accounts are also prescribed."

Moving the first reading of the Bill, the Minister stated that although Government at present was confining itself to the levy of sales tax on two commodities, the Bill was so designed to be a general Bill enabling Government to levy such a tax on commodities as decided by the Legislature in the future. He thought that there was no difficulty in levying the tax on petrol because the sale of petrol was being regulated for a very long time.

FOR WELL REGULATED TRADE

As regards the sales tax on piecegoods the Minister observed that it was necessary that the trade in the Province had to be well regulated. In a way the Province of Bombay was not only an emporium for this Province but also for other Provinces and the Indian States. The Minister referred to a number of difficulties, as to the stage where the goods were to be taxed in the course of transaction. There was a suggestion that Government should impose a heavy licence-fee to all kinds of clothes. With regard to the sales tax on wholesale dealers, manufacturers and traders had to be consulted. It had to be considered whether the tax should be levied at the second or at the third stage of the transaction.

To a suggestion whether the Bill would be referred to a Select Committee in view of the difficulties, the Minister replied in the negative, adding that no good purpose would be served, as it would be difficult to compile statistics.

WHY TAX LUBRICANT?

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala stated that he was all in for taxing the motor-spirits and silk yarn, including artificial silk yarn and cloth made of such yarn, because the tax would not affect the poor. But he thought that the taxing of the lubricants as mentioned in the schedule of the Bill would rope in within its compass, persons both rich and poor.

The Minister announced that "lubricants" would be deleted from the list.

Mr. Jhabvala, then, opposed the item in the schedule for the levy of tax on the manufactured cloth. He stated that there should be some control on the manufacturers, as otherwise, he feared, that the tax might be passed on to the consumers.

Mr. David Watson, (Progress Group), Mr. Suleman Cassim Mitha (Muslim League), Mr. Mirza Akhtar Hussein (Muslim League) opposed the first reading of the Bill.

"ON OPPORTUNIST THEORY"

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala (Millowners' Association) opposed the first reading of the Bill, as he thought that the Bill was based on the opportunist theory of taxation. He would not be a party to any gift to Government, in order to run amuck to achieve something which might very well wait for two years. He further thought that the Finance Minister would not escape difficulties. The textile industry in the Province was bound to suffer, as a result of the Bill.

With regard to the argument that tax would affect only those who lived on Malabar Hill, he stated that the shareholders were the masters of the company and generally they did not live there. The tax would affect the interests of the shareholders who were poor. The relation between the Managing Agents and the shareholders was analogous to that of an employer and an employee.

Mr. R. B. Girme (Congress) supporting the Bill stated that it was in the interests of the poor. Those who opposed the Bill only expressed their individual opinions. He challenged the members to go to the electors and ask them whether they opposed the Bill.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar (I.L.P.) opposed the first reading of the Bill. He had not concluded his speech, when the House adjourned till Friday (to-day) at 11 a. m.

Question Hour

M. L. A.s & OPERATION OF ARMS ACT

Question-hour proved lively and interesting.

Questions related to a variety of subjects including the kidnapping of women and children in Poona, grievances of litigants, cattle farms and bananas in the province.

Replying to Mr. Jhabvala, Mr. Latthe, Finance Minister stated that there were four Government cattle farms in the province and the number of cattle maintained during the current year was about 1,000. In a few cases the Government's efforts were supplemented by private Gowshalas and Pinjrapoles. The Government desired to intensify the work of cattle improvement.

Replying to the same member on banana produces in the province, it was stated that Thana especially Bassein Taluka and East Khandesh districts were most fruitful in the produce of bananas and the approximate produce in the province was about 100,000 tons.

Under the proposed Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act, the marketing of agricultural commodities, it was pointed out would be regulated, thereby securing for the first-grower adequate price for their produce.

Mr. Jhabvala: Are the Government aware that a large percentage of urban population eat banana every day? (Laughter).

Questions on the grievances of litigants regarding erection of sheds near Courts elicited the information that there were sheds for the use of the litigant public in the majority of districts and subordinate Courts, but when there were no sheds, the litigants occupied the galleries and verandahs of the Court buildings.

Mr. Jhabvala:—Do the Government realise the principle that the less the number of sheds the less the litigation?

The Government, for want of notice could not throw any light in the matter.

Questioned on the proposed exemption of members of the Bombay Legislatures from the operation of the Indian Arms Act in respect of possessing shot guns, rifles, etc.

Mr. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, stated that the Government of Bombay had no powers under the Indian Arms Act to exempt members of the Bombay Legislature. The Government of India agreed with the general principle adopted by the Indian Arms Committee that the privilege of exemption should be confined to as few persons as possible and accepted the proposal to exempt members of the Central Legislature with some reluctance.

The Government of Bombay, however referred the question of the exemption of the members of the Bombay Assembly to the Government of India for favourable consideration on the ground that the status and dignity of the members of the provincial legislature were such as to entitle them to the same privilege of exemption as enjoyed by the members of the Central Legislature.

The Government of India however expressed its inability to accept the proposal on the grounds that the principle of the Arms Rules was that every one, who desired to carry arms should take out a license and to add another class of exemptee to the existing list would be contrary to the underlying principle of democracy that all men were equal under the law.

Congress Party And Mayoral Election

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In consequence of a report of the last meeting of the Municipal Congress Party appearing in your paper yesterday, I have been asked by some friends why I did not second an amendment proposing the name of Mr. M. R. Masani as Congress nominee for the election of Mayor.

I would like to make it clear that I did not do so as Mr. Masani, who was not present at the meeting owing to his being in Delhi then, had left word with me that he did not want his name to be proposed.—Yours, etc.

ASOKA MEHTA

March. 30

SIROHI BAN LIFTED

Sequel To Conference With Prajamandal Chief

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, March 29.

It is officially announced that after prolonged discussion between Syt. Gokulbhai Bhatt, the President of Sirohi Prajamandal and Mr. Macgregor the Diwan of Sirohi State, the prohibitory order against the public meetings has been withdrawn.

As the State authorities have shown conciliatory attitude towards the public awakening the people hope that the 'Public Safety Regulation' notoriously known as "Black Law" will be removed from the Statute Book.

Gibson Begins Kathiawar Tour

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, March 29.

The petty Talukdars of Kathiawar had assembled yesterday at Rajkot in order to discuss the Federation issue. After prolonged discussion they dispersed, it is understood, without coming to any conclusion.

The Resident Mr. Gibson has commenced his Kathiawar tour with a view to ascertain the attitude of leading Princes towards Federation.

WOMEN SATYAGRAHIS PLEAD PRAJAMANDAL'S CAUSE

JAIPUR, March 29.

Five of the lady Satyagrahis released recently toured Kawat on Tuesday. At all stations between Jaipur and Kawat hundreds of people gathered to pay homage to the ladies. On arrival at Kawat they were taken in procession through decorated streets. The procession terminated in a public meeting which was addressed by the released Satyagrahis. They exhorted the people to support the cause of the Prajamandal and appealed to women to discard 'purda'. They were presented with a purse at the meeting.—United Press.

MR. R. P. MASANI

(Continued from page 6.)

could repose absolute trust in a man who in the midst of business, is willing to render a few lines of ancient Persian into modern English verse, who is eager to snatch a few minutes of leisure to regale us with forgotten anecdotes of ancient Court poets—how a shepherd boy became a court poet, how the glamorous Nur Jahan and her royal husband had "frequent sallies of wit", how Shah Jahan compelled four of his ministers to make impromtu verses on an intriguing incident, how Rukn-e-Sayen's extempore poetry gained him his liberty! Mr. Masani, one would think, is really living in the Courts of old Iran and India; but one soon realizes that Mr. Masani is almost as intimate with modern English poetry as with ancient Persian. A quatrain attributed to Umar Khayyam is rendered into English verse, and presently Mr. Masani quotes surprisingly parallel verses from Robert Browning's "Bishop Blouram's Apology"; the quintessential message of the great Iranian prophet is paralleled by Tennyson's immortal lines:

"Oh! yet we hope that somehow good
Will be the final goal of ill."

Coming to the high office of the Vice-Chancellorship of the University with such an unflinching assertion of hope, Mr. Masani is sure to give humanities their rightful place in the curriculum, and to rationalize and humanize the University machinery.

A SHORT STORY

Bonus

(BY RICHARD HILL WILKINSON)

Roger Polk fiction writer strolled along the shore deep in thought. A worried frown lined his brow, making it quite obvious that Roger's thoughts were not pleasant. This very morning he had received a request from a publisher for a particular type of short story. If, wrote the publisher, Roger could conceive write and submit the story within four days' time a handsome bonus would be forthcoming.

Now, Roger dearly loved bonuses, handsome or otherwise, and under ordinary conditions he would have seated himself at his typewriter and batted off the required short story in half the stated time, as was his custom. However, only last week Roger had completed a long piece of work and had decided to take a vacation. He rented himself a cottage on an island in the bay and settle down to wholly relax dismissing all thoughts of plots, etc. Therefore, when the request for the short story arrived he was not "in a mood" for writing, and when a writer is not in a mood for writing he is terrifically handicapped.

Thus for two days Roger had been trying to adjust his mind, trying to conceive of an idea that might develop into a story, and failed miserably. Today, he strolled along the shore and his heart was heavy, for in his mind's eye he could see the handsome bonus taking fleet wing.

Roger was so engrossed that suddenly he found himself on a deserted and lonely stretch of shore. The only building visible was a dilapidated shack that reposed on a small bluff above a tiny cove. He stopped and looked at the shack with a new interest, remembering that on the two occasions he had seen it before the windows had been boarded up and the place appeared deserted.

As he stood now looking toward the shack smoke began to curl from its chimney. He saw, too, that the front door stood ajar, and one of the windows had been freed of its shutter. Curious as to who could abide in this deserted dwelling, thinking that here, perhaps, might be the answer to his problem, Roger turned away from the beach and started to climb the bluff.

He had gotten half way to the top when his attention was arrested by the sound of a motorboat. Turning he saw a small craft carrying two passengers, putting in toward the cove. Certain that he had not been observed, he slipped behind a clump of bushes and waited.

The small boat cut its motor and eased up onto the sand. watching, Roger sucked in his breath, for the two occupants reached down and lifted up a figure, which was bound gagged and blindfolded.

At this moment Roger heard a crackling sound from the direction of the deserted shack. To his amazement a stooped and withered old woman had appeared on the porch and was obviously awaiting the arrival of the boat occupants with their burden.

Anticipating a drama that he dared not think about, Roger crept nearer the shack. By the time he reached some bushes fifty yards from the path that led up the bluff from the cove the boat occupants were abreast of him. Then he made another amazing discovery. The bound person was a young and beautiful girl! The men who carried her were swarthy, evil-looking and obviously foreigners.

Roger's mind began to click. He recalled hearing on the radio the night before that Estelle Mayberry, daughter of wealthy John T. Mayberry, had been kidnapped. Larry Carr, her fiance, was negotiating with the abductors to pay the demanded ransom.

Excitement ran through Roger's veins. The swarthy gentlemen had deposited their burden on the porch and were talking with the old woman. None of them went inside. What had he, Roger, better do? If he moved he would be discovered If he were discovered—he shuddered to think of the consequences. Yet—horrible thought—suppose the kidnappers had decided that the safest thing to do was to dispose of the girl and try making a getaway?

At that moment Roger's ear caught the sound of a second boat. A small cruiser was putting into the cove. Men swarmed her decks. A machine gun was mounted beneath her wheel house.

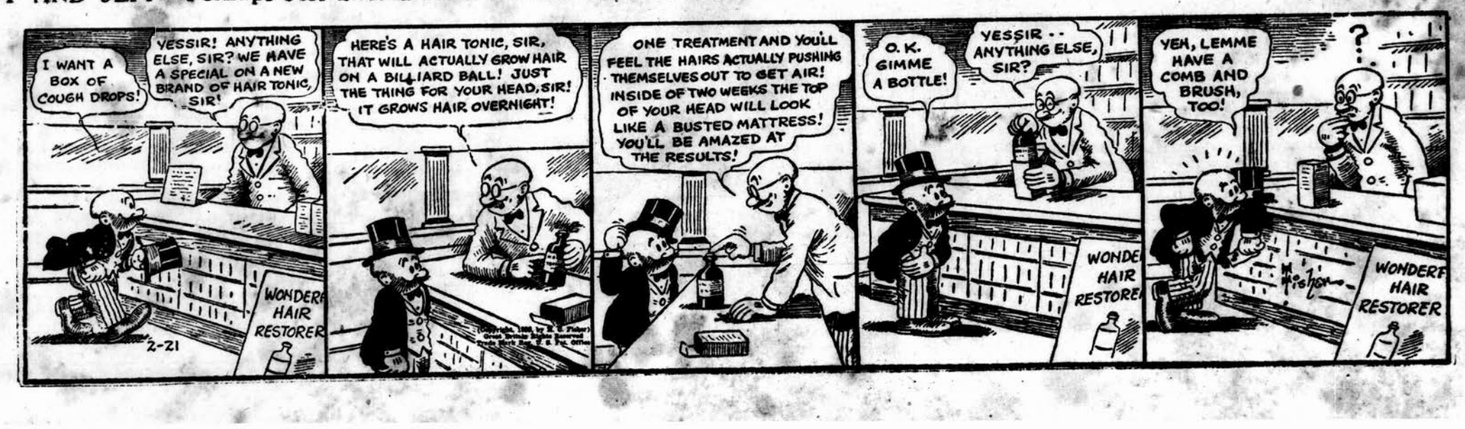
Roger glanced toward the shack. The two men and old woman had sighted the police boat. One of them drew a gun. The other pointed to the girl. Roger's heart leaped. They were going to kill her and—

With a shout, Roger leaped to his feet, forgetting danger to himself, thinking only of the girl. From his pocket he produced a small revolver. Running-zig-zag dodging behind any available shelter, he raced toward the shack. Bullets zinged past his ears, ploughed up clouds of dust in front of him. He felt a stinging pain in his left shoulder, but he kept doggedly ahead. Vaguely he knew that the police boat had landed and that men were running up the cliff. Dizziness assailed him. He had reached the porch, was in grips with one of the men, and then . . .

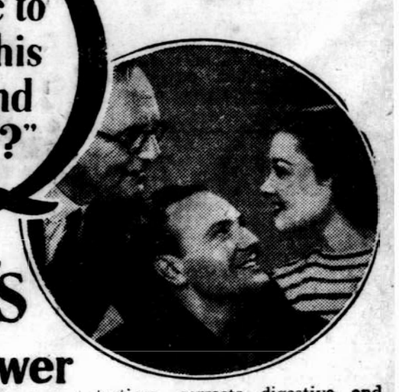
Roger Polk, fiction writer, finished making his notes. "I'll play the part of Larry Carr," he told himself. "Old man Mayberry will agree to my marrying Estelle, even though I am poor and without a job, because I saved his only child's life. That will provide the happy ending." He put the pencil and paper back into his pocket, glanced fondly at the boarded-up, deserted shack, and went whistling back along the beach, thinking of his bonus.

(COPYRIGHT)

MUTT AND JEFF—Perhaps Jeff Should Have Included a Currycomb — By BUD FISHER


I WANT A BOX OF COUGH DROPS!
YESSIR! ANYTHING ELSE, SIR? WE HAVE A SPECIAL ON A NEW BRAND OF HAIR TONIC, SIR!
WONDERF HAIR RESTORER
2-21
HERE'S A HAIR TONIC, SIR, THAT WILL ACTUALLY GROW HAIR ON A BILLIARD BALL! JUST THE THING FOR YOUR HEAD, SIR! IT GROWS HAIR OVERNIGHT!
ONE TREATMENT AND YOU'LL FEEL THE HAIRS ACTUALLY PUSHING THEMSELVES OUT TO GET AIR! INSIDE OF TWO WEEKS THE TOP OF YOUR HEAD WILL LOOK LIKE A BUSTED MATTRESS! YOU'LL BE AMAZED AT THE RESULTS!
O. K. GIMME A BOTTLE!
YESSIR -- ANYTHING ELSE, SIR?
WONDE HAIR RESTORE
YEH, LEMME HAVE A COMB AND BRUSH, TOO!
WONDERF HAIR RESTORER

"What do you advise to build up his Health and Strength?"



ANGIER'S is the answer

During convalescence, Angier's Emulsion is invaluable for healing and strengthening the weakened system. After influenza, pleurisy, bronchitis, or any illness affecting the chest or lungs, there is nothing that will so surely soothe the diseased lung tissue, give tone and vitality to all the bodily functions, and build up the general health and well-being.

In catarrhal affections of the stomach and bowels and in nervous 'run-down' conditions, it is equally efficacious. It soothes the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines, corrects digestive and bowel irregularities, promotes normal, healthy appetite, overcomes nervous depression, and greatly increases vitality.

Prescribed by the Medical Profession for over 40 years, Angier's Emulsion is a true safeguard against Winter ailments.

It is the most palatable of all emulsions and agrees perfectly with delicate, sensitive stomachs. Equally useful for adults and children.

Of all Chemists and Bazars in two sizes.

Angier's Emulsion contains no animal oil, and in its preparation is untouched by hand. It is therefore acceptable to all castes and religions

Future Of Satyagraha In Cutch

Parishad Debates On Mahatma's Advice For Suspension

CUTCH BHUJ, March 30.

Mahatmaji's statement asking for the suspension of Civil Disobedience in all States has created a great sensation and uneasiness in Cutch.

The Parishad had made tremendous preparations for launching Satyagraha on April 1, and the stage was finally set for the fight. It is stated that 500 persons were to start civil disobedience on the opening day, and batches of peasants were believed to be ready at various centres to plunge into the struggle. Preparations for commencing the no-tax campaign were also said to be complete.

EMISSARY TO MAHATMA

In view of these preparations, Mahatmaji's statement came as a bombshell, and immediately, the Parishad workers met for hurried consultations. It was decided to send Mr Mulraj Karsondas General Secretary of the Parishad to Mahatmaji to explain to him situation and ask him to make an exception in favour of Cutch, in view of the special circumstances.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

Mr. Mulraj returned yesterday evening and was closeted immediately on his arrival with the President, Mr Meherally and other members of the Executive Committee till a late hour.

Discussions to-day are going on with important workers, but nothing is yet definitely known. It seems that a strong difference of opinion prevails in the Parishad circles. The Executive Committee meets this evening when a final decision will be taken.

It is understood that Gandhiji has advised the suspension of the struggle for time being, in spite of the special circumstances in Cutch.

ALL CUTCH YOUTH CONFERENCE

Full Support To Fight For Freedom

(From Our Correspondent).

CUTCH MANDVI, Mar 29.

Lady Thakersey, President of the Cutch Women's Conference, left to-day with Sunderbai, Hansraj Pragji and others for Bombay. They were given a hearty send-off at the docks by a large number of people including Mr. Narbheram Popat, President of the Youth Conference.

A batch of five volunteers under the captainship of Mr. Liladhar Brahmabhatt arrived this morning from Karachi. They were received on board the steamer, and afterwards taken in a procession through the city to the volunteers' Camp.

The session of the All Cutch Youth Conference concluded at 1/30 a.m. to-day amidst wild scenes of enthusiasm.

Till late hours at night people sat spellbound under the star-shining sky and heard each speaker patiently.

After a few hours' recess, the Conference met at 9/30 a.m. to complete the work. A loud applause greeted Mr. Ismail Hirani who came to the rostrum to support the resolution against Federation.

All the six resolutions proposed by the Subjects Committee were unanimously adopted without any amendment, and a number of local workers made forceful speeches.

Mr. Vajubhai Shukla was the last speaker to address the conference.

He appealed to all to prepare for war and join the 'Parishad.' Mr. Vajubhai assured full support to Rajkot youths to people's struggle in Cutch.

The session concluded with singing "Bande Mataram" by Monghiben Kantanwalla and other 'Desh Sevikas' of Bombay and the huge crowd slowly dispersed with a new spirit and inspiration.

Child Welfare Problem

Bombay Governor's Plea For Generous Support To Chembur Scheme

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Presiding over the twelfth annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society held in the Sir. C. J. Hall this evening, His Excellency the Governor referred to the excellent work done by the Juvenile Courts and the Remand Home during the past year and expressed the hope that the scheme for a Home for destitute children at Chembur sponsored by the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi would meet with generous support from public.

CHEMBUR SCHEME.

The Home Minister, while appealing to the citizens to make the Chembur scheme a success, referred to the manner in which beggary was being practised as a profession in Bombay. This city, he said, was infested by beggars to a greater extent than in any other city except probably the places of pilgrimage. He referred to the cruelty to which beggar children were being subjected, to incite sympathy in the hearts of passersby.

It was for solving the problem of many of these innocent young children that the idea of a Home had been sponsored. Twenty-six huts for accommodating 16 children in each, were under construction at Chembur. With generous support from the public he was sure the scheme would prove a complete success.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The twelfth annual report of the Children's Aid Society which was presented and passed stated that over 1,200 cases were dealt with by Juvenile courts. The daily average of inmates in the Remand Home was very much higher.

Referring to the work of the Children's Aid Society, the Governor said:—

TRIBUTE TO MUNSHI.

"A year ago yesterday, at the last general meeting, your Vice-President, the Hon. Mr. Munshi, stressed the need for more accommodation, mentioning particularly the necessity for a certified school for girls, another junior certified school for boys, and a special school for mentally deficient children. I doubt if anyone then present ever suspected that within twelve months Mr. Munshi would have persuaded Government to grant the Society 120 acres of land, a non-recurring grant of Rs. 2 lakhs and a substantially increased recurring grant. In addition, Mr. Munshi has initiated a public appeal the progress of which he has just narrated to us, and which has already proved remarkably successful. The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. Munshi and to Government, as well as to all those who have so far contributed to the Chembur scheme. I very heartily endorse the appeal issued by the Society and I trust that those who have not yet subscribed will do so both quickly and generously. If sufficient support is forthcoming there would seem to be good ground for hoping that the whole scheme envisaged by Mr. Munshi will, by this time next year, be in working order."

Central Assembly

Dominion Residents Must Be Declared 'Foreigners'

CONGRESS AMENDMENT TO MAXWELL'S BILL

Psychology Of Fear And Mendicancy Gone From This Country, Says Bhulabhai

NEW DELHI, March 30.

Sir Reginald Maxwell's Bill for the Registration of Foreigners as reported on by the Select Committee was taken up in the Assembly to-day.

Sir Reginald moving consideration of the Bill briefly explained the changes made by the Select Committee, particularly the exemption of private householders from the obligation to give information to the authorities of any foreigners residing with them.

DEFINITION OF "FOREIGNERS"

Mr. A. Ayyangar considered the measure absolutely necessary and long overdue, but declared that unless the definition of "foreigners" included residents of Dominions which discriminated against Indians, the object of the Bill would be frustrated. He objected to the rule-making powers under the Bill being given away entirely to the Government.

"NOT CONTENTIOUS BILL."

Sardar Sant Singh thought it was not a contentious bill and said it was not one intended to give power to the Government to retaliate against foreign countries but merely to register foreigners who were potential enemies in case of disturbance.

Mr. Gadgil supported the Bill because it was in consonance with his own Bill seeking to exclude Indian State's subject from the definition of foreigners.

Mr. H. A. Laljee declared, so long as Britain's Asiatic possessions were held for the benefit of Europeans of whatever nationality and Indians were denied equal rights in parts of the Empire, he would oppose any Bill which gave equal rights to Europeans in India.

Maulana Zafar Ali called it a self-stultifying measure.

Mr. Asaf Ali referred to the proposed removal of the distinction between Indian States and British Indian subjects and pointed out that certain Indian States prevented British Indian lawyers from practising or even enrolling. He wanted an assurance that in case where such discrimination existed, Government would make an effort to get it removed.

Mr. T. S. A. Chettiar supported the plea for inclusion of dominion subjects among foreigners and asked for removal of the clause giving Government power to declare that any or all of the rules under the Bill shall not apply to any foreigner they chose.

Mr. K. Santhanam was strongly against unilateral acceptance of Empire citizenship while other parts of the Empire were not prepared to give Indians such citizenship.

Mr. Aney referred to the fact that the Bill did not incorporate a definition of the foreigner but merely said it was the same as in another act, namely, the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act. This he said was not consistent with the dignity and intelligence of the House; because they would be tied to any changes that the British Parliament might make to meet their requirements

TIBETANS AND NEPALESE.

Mr. Pande asked that Tibetans and Nepalese should also be included among foreigners.

Sir Raza Ali urged the House to remember the distinction between temporary visitors from abroad and immigrants and said that the Bill merely dealt with the first class.

Several voices: No. No. Government already had power to deal with immigrants under the immigration Act. It was the fault of the House as much as that of Government that no rules had been made under that act.

Mr. B. J. Desai declared there was nothing in the Bill which dealt with what might be termed curiosity visitors.

MAXWELL'S REPLY.

Replying to the debate, Sir Reginald Maxwell pointed out that the interest in the debate centred round the securing of equal treatment for Indians. He would, however, remind the House of the object which Government had in view, namely, the Defence aspect of the question which was of greater importance than questions of discrimination and retaliation. This Bill aimed at registration for the primary purpose of obtaining certain information.

Moreover, definitions of the term "foreigner" which depended on any contingent qualification did not afford any firm basis for action.

TO SUPPLEMENT FOREIGNERS ACT

An enlargement of the definition, he continued, involved the adoption of a definition which was different from that in the Foreigners Act, which act this Bill was intended to supplement. Therefore, there would be difficulties such as cases whether a person was a foreigner for purposes of registration and for purposes of deportation.

Adverting to the amendment to enlarge the scope of the definition, he pointed out that this was subject to Clause Six which gave Government power to exempt any particular class of persons and this power which could be applied in the case of residents from friendly neighbouring States could be applied to persons from the Dominions. He, therefore, would not object to this amendment if the House felt strongly on the subject.

The House then passed the first reading of the Bill and took up the clauses.

CONGRESS PARTY AMENDMENT

Mr. A. Ayyangar moved the Congress Party amendment to enlarge the scope of the definition of foreigner as follows: The word foreigner shall denote a person who is not a British subject domiciled in the United Kingdom or a British Indian subject, or a ruler or subject of an Indian State or a person duly appointed by a Foreign Government to exercise diplomatic functions or a Consul or a Vice-Consul.

He rebutted the suggestion that the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act had conferred any benefit on Indians and pointed out that under its exemption clause Indians had been treated as helots in the Dominions.

Mr. Bajoria expressed his objection to the Nepalese, the only independent Hindu people, being brought within the definition of Foreigners.

Mr. Satyamurthi supported the amendment which he looked upon as a gesture of sympathy for Indians in the Dominions.

Bhai Parmanand thought that it India had no power to remove the troubles of Indians abroad, the House should, by passing the amendment run the risk of giving offence to the people of the dominions who might make the lot of Indians worse than it was.

Sir Raza Ali appealed to the House to make sure that South Africa would not see offence in it, even if no offence was meant and their vengeance might not fall on the unfortunate Indians settled there.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai pointed out that the passing of this amendment and the deletion of Clause Six which gave power to Government to exempt certain people would be a clear indication that in this country there was now a reversal of the psychology of fear and mendicancy.

Sir Reginald Maxwell explained that Government had every sympathy with the object intended by the mover of the amendment but declared that the question at issue was what was useful in the present case. He had not concluded when the House adjourned to to-morrow.—A. P.

BRITISH CABINET'S WEEKLY MEETING

LONDON, Mar. 30.

The Cabinet which held its usual weekly meeting on March 29 lasting for two and half hours met again this morning.

The ministers were summoned to complete yesterday's long agenda and give consideration to the International situation.—Reuter.

Journalists Entertain Egyptian Delegation

ENJOYABLE INFORMAL DISCUSSION

The reception at a tea party arranged by the Journalists' Association of India, Bombay, to the members of the Egyptian Delegation on Thursday evening provided an enjoyable evening to the pressmen in the city. All sections of the press, including the two News Agencies, were well represented and were seen tied up in knots engaged, some times, in animated conversation, while at other times burst into hilarity. A hard task-master, as the profession is, working journalists seldom get such opportunities of comradely meetings and jovial pastimes. The function took place at the premises of "Times of India" Sports Club.

At the outset Mr. S. A. Brelvi welcomed and garlanded the guests on behalf of the Association.

The whole atmosphere at the Club was one of informality, though several among those present must have looked for some serious political fare to make a "good copy" for their respective papers. Their certainty was some politics discussed, but in an informal manner.

"Is the lot of the Egyptian journalist so miserable?" asked one of the disgruntled. "What place does the press occupy in the life of the Egyptian nation?" put in another. "Have you a Journalists' Association over there? interpolated a third. Shackles on the press there were, admitted Mr. Mahomed Abul Fattah, who spoke on behalf of the Delegation in the unavoidable absence of Bassonni Bey who could not be present due to previous engagements. Mr. Abul Fattah said that pressmen were well paid in his country. He then narrated the tragic conditions and oppressive press laws in his country. And all this in Independent Egypt," exclaimed one of the pressmen ironically. This led Mr. Abul Fattah to give a very interesting and comprehensive account of recent happenings in Egypt which drove the Wafd Party, which won the independence of the country by tactful handling of the European situation to the benefit of the fatherland, from power by the Palace clique. The details of the way in which the recent general election to the Senate were held were shocking in the extreme.

"Does the Wafd stand for a Republic? Are there Socialists in your country? What role do they play? How does the Rome-Berlin Axis affect Egypt? Will the success of the Wafd lead to the abolition of monarchy? Such was the barrage of questions with which the Egyptians were assailed. We in Egypt have not thought in terms of Socialism or Capitalism. Our one aim has been, and continues to be, national unity comprising all sections of our people to secure for us a democratic constitution. Till that is achieved we cannot think in any other terms than that of a united National Front. Our present troubles are internal and constitutional, between the palace clique and the representative organisation of the people." Thus observed Mr. Abul Fattah.

TRIBUTE TO GANDHIJI

From one thing to another the talk drifted on and ultimately centred on India. What did they think of Mahatma Gandhi? What were their impressions of the Congress? What was their experience during the brief tour of India? What the position of women in Egypt? Thus the questions came one after another; but it was getting late and the distinguished guests of the evening had other engagements to keep. But before the gathering broke up, Mr. Mahomed Abul Fattah wanted the journalists to convey the thanks of the Delegation to the press and people of India for the welcome they had received everywhere and hoped that the day's meeting would lead to a better understanding and closer association of the two countries among their respective peoples. He hoped that delegations from India would visit Egypt. "When we started for India we had no idea that the Indian struggle had achieved such strength. After what we have seen since we arrived has convinced us that India is not far away from the freedom she has been striving for."

Referring to Mahatma Gandhi he said: "Not only in Egypt, but in the whole world Mahatma Gandhi is regarded as the greatest man of modern times for his patriotism, self-denial and the principle of truth and non-violence. It is not always that a leader like him comes to a nation and India should feel proud in having him as her leader."

Mr. K. Chidambaram thanked the guests for accepting the invitation of the Association.

Chamberlain's Statement, A 'Warning To Italy'

NEW YORK, Mar. 30.

The Governments of fascist powers cannot fail to note the two replies to Signor Mussolini's speech, says the "New York Times."

"M. Daladier broadcast a message which he was scheduled to deliver but another voice spoke unexpectedly across the British Channel. There can be no doubt that Mr. Chamberlain's statement the strength of the Territorial Army will be doubled was timed to warn Italy against any resort to use of force or attempt to achieve her still undefined purposes in the Mediterranean area."—Reuter.

Sind Premier's Charge Against Congress

KARACHI, March 30.

After a heated debate lasting for five hours the Sind Legislative Assembly adjourned until to-morrow at 3 p.m. discussion on the no-confidence motion against the Allahbaksh Ministry.

A sensation was created in the House when Mr. Amin Khoso, the only Muslim Congress member, opposed the motion characterising it as "an unholy conspiracy to torpedo the Allahbaksh Ministry for selfish ends." He attacked the Congress and the Muslim League and attributed motives to them.

His speech was lustily cheered by the Ministerial benches and stunned the Congress members. Dr. Choitram Gidwani said that Mr. Khoso would be suitably dealt with.

In the Sind Legislative Assembly there was full attendance today and the galleries were packed, when Dr. Hemandas' no-confidence motion was debated this afternoon.

Opposition members consisting of 10 Congressmen, 8 Muslim Leaguers and 11 Hindu Independents in a House of 60 vehemently denounced the Ministry. The speakers contended that the achievements of the Ministry were practically nil compared with the tremendous progress of the Congress Ministries. They added that Sind was the laughing-stock of the whole country.

Supporters of the Ministry pleaded that the Ministry had not been given breathing time to implement their programme, alleging that Oppositionists had been irresponsibly indulging in destructive tactics and in the pastime of Ministry. making and breaking.

Premier Allahbaksh stated that Congress support to the motion was tantamount to creating faction and division in the Muslim ranks, which was against the declared intention of the high Congress authorities and also accused the Congress of going back on the Wardha decision by which they had agreed to remain neutral at the first session of the Assembly.

Heat was generated when Mohamed Khoso, Congress member, took the Congress to task for joining the Muslim League and Hindu Mahasabha members with a view to defeating the Ministry on Flimsy issues.—A.P. and U.P.

STOMACH PAINS RELIEVED IMMEDIATELY

How would *you* like to feel your stomach pains melt away a few moments after taking just one dose of stomach powder? You can have this joyful experience—providing you use the right stomach powder. Let Mr. P., an actual stomach sufferer, tell you which remedy to use:

"For three years," Mr. P. says, "I suffered terribly with gastritis and nervous debility, until life became a misery to me. I visited hospital, was attended by doctors and tried all sorts of so-called remedies, but of no avail. I became worse and worse and felt as though I did not care what happened, although I am only a young man.

"Then one day I made up my mind to give Maclean Brand Stomach Powder a trial. I felt relief from the first dose and after finishing the bottle I was a new man. My weight increased rapidly, and I began to eat things I had formerly shunned. A month after the first bottle I recommenced work, and now, eight months later, I am happily married."

Don't put up with stomach suffering, relief from *your* stomach pain is waiting for you now, in every bottle of the genuine MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder and Tablets. Get a bottle to-day—feel better to-morrow. Remember always to look for the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" on the bottle and carton and the red seal on the carton. None other genuine. Maclean Brand is never sold loose—only in bottles in cartons (powder or tablets). From all chemists and stores.

Do it NOW

Don't wait for the rains! Make your roof watertight now with the world's finest weather-proofing felt—

"SERVAL" ASBESTOS FELT

Made of minerals, 'Serval' does not rot through exposure.....it is 100% durable.....and by far the most economical way of excluding damp.

Roofs cost more to lay in the Monsoon because work is interrupted by rain. Write for particulars immediately to:—

FEATHERSTONE & COZENS (DEPT BC)
Bombay Mutual Annexe
Gunbow Street, — Bombay

"RELIEF" NIB
SMOOTH VELVETY ACTION
Adapts itself to your style of writing
From all Depots and Stores
INDIA'S MOST POPULAR WRITER

BETWEEN your teeth

between your teeth, ugly stains develop untouched unless you use a *fully* penetrative toothpaste — Odol Tooth Paste! Odol *whitens* your teeth by gently penetrating to every part of their surface and in between as well, removing not only the surface mucus but the hard deposit beneath, which is a breeding ground for decay germs. For gleaming, beautiful teeth, always use Odol. Perfect for children's teeth too.

Odol TOOTH PASTE FOR GLEAMING TEETH

FRESH-ANTISEPTIC! Odol Mouthwash prevents throat infection and colds. Try it after smoking too.

SELF CLOSING SPARLING BOX and DRAWER LOCK.

In Cash boxes, office, Jewellery and Despatch boxes, Table and Chest of Drawers, in which ordinary Box locks or Drawer locks are fitted inside, it has usually been found in practice that sometimes due to mistakes or inadvertance the key is withdrawn assuming that it has been locked but actually it has not been locked

In order to avoid such an eventuality which may end in disastrous results, we have made SELF CLOSING Box Locks and SELF CLOSING DRAWER LOCKS.

BOX LOCKS:—As soon as the lid of the box is dropped the lock will be locked itself and will not be opened without key.

DRAWER LOCKS:—As soon as the Drawer is pushed inside, the lock will be locked itself and will not be opened without key.

They can only be opened with the key supplied with the lock.

When ordering Box locks it should be mentioned clearly whether required for wooden or Tin Boxes.

Prices for each lock as follows:—

Box locks for wooden boxes	Size	2"	2½"	3"
	Prices Rs.	2|-	2|8	3|-
Box locks for Tin Boxes	Rs.	2|4	2|12	3|4
Drawer locks	Rs.	2|-	2|8	3|-

For strong and reliable locks, send for our illustrated catalogue.

SPARLING PATENT LOCK WORKS,
ALIGARH, U. P.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Is Planning Necessarily Socialistic?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This may seem to be a purely academic question. Nevertheless, as there seems to be a genuine apprehension in the minds of the public that are not committed to Socialism, it pays to clear the prejudice.

'Planning' was popularised with spectacular effect by Soviet Russia and the general public naturally thought that planning meant going Soviet! Socialism may not be complete without planning; but planning there can be without Socialism. After Russia followed Turkey, Germany and to a certain extent even U.S.A. with their five year, four year and N.R.A. plans. These States have not even a tinge of Socialism in them. They shun the 'Red.' Yet they have not failed to adopt the method of their ideological enemies. Planning as such has no organic connection with Socialism. It becomes socialistic when it is adopted by a Socialistic State. It takes on the complexion of the nation that projects it. It has no colour of its own. There should, therefore, be no misapprehension in this regard in the mind of any, that is otherwise ardently imbued with the idea of increasing the standard of living of the country. Only a plan is more scientific. It helps in exploiting the natural resources of the country to its maximum and raise the standard of living of the community.

There is a school of thought that shuns the very idea of any State laying down a plan for economic development. They seem to love their individualism too much to allow State interference. Yet can this be avoided?—specially in these days of autorchy. India itself is too much wedded to 'protectionism,' to divorce State from economic life. When industrialists seek protection of the State through tariff or otherwise, is it not but inevitable that State should seek to regulate or control the industries and trade in its turn? The very helplessness of the one would naturally lead to the strengthening of the power of the other. There should, therefore, be no room for grudge, if the State with its sense of responsibility for the entire community, were to undertake a plan which is meant to solve the most urgent needs of the masses without any prejudice to the present individual establishments.

There are still others who while conceding the rights of the State to regulate or control business in exchange for protection, have natural apprehensions that under a State plan private enterprise would be really shut out from the field. It may be true in a full-fledged Socialistic State, where no individual private ownership of production is allowed! But we are crying for the moon, if we think that in India at present, we are anywhere even at the fringe of a shadow of Socialism just yet. Nor is it absolutely necessary even for a Socialistic State to shut out all private and individual initiative at all stages. Any one that has read about Soviet planning, should have been aware of its vicissitudes through N.E.P. to five-year plan, etc. And even when the first five-year plan was fully adopted, the private enterprise was allowed to run side by side with the Socialistic Sector, till, of course, by the very momentum of the latter it enveloped the former, but not without much attendant regrettable and avoidable cruelty and distress.

In Germany, on the other hand, the State has not stepped in as a competitor to private enterprise. Their four-year plan gives full scope for private enterprise. Nay, the State has been pushing the plan through them alone.

As our problems are peculiar we could avoid the two extremes of State monopolistic enterprise of Russia on the one hand and the uncurtailed, but State regulated, private enterprise of Germany.

We could plan to allow enough room for private enterprise to step in for starting industries like alluminium, motor manufacturing, etc., where the urgency of the needs of the community are not directly concerned; and cover by the plan all that is directly concerned with meeting the crying needs of the community, viz., development and large scale cultivation of the 150 million of the uncultivated land through canal and hydro-electric lift irrigation etc. public health and sanitary schemes, liquidation of mass-illiteracy and providing of means of recreation and entertainment for the masses. This scheme even if attempted partially is so vast, that no optimist of optimists can be confident of covering it by one sweep of State enterprise alone. The very immensity of the area to be covered and the urgency of the problems of the community give no scope to the question of shutting out any effort or enterprise. We cannot pick and choose. In our hurry to solve the problem we should welcome all State and private enterprise.

There should, therefore, be no room for suspicion in the minds of the public about economic planning.—Yours, etc.,

N. S. CHETTY.

When It Is A Question Of Soaps!

It is wise to choose the very best, for while a good soap promotes the health and complexion of the skin, an alkaline soap of inferior quality mars both.

B. C. P. W. TRANSPARENT

GLYCERINE

belongs to the former class of Toilet Soaps. Once chosen it is always chosen

BENGAL CHEMICAL

CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY

Agents: Orient Drug Agency. Princess St., Bombay—2.

Prohibition And Indian Christians

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Allow me through the medium of your paper to give some advice to "An Indian Christian' who writes in your columns under the caption "Prohibition and the Indian Christians". First of all I wish to say that this Indian Christian is quite incompetent to advise the Christian community as a whole on the question of drink for the obvious reason that he is totally ignorant of the principles of Christian theology. He says "What better sacrifice could we offer to our Lord Jesus Christ for His Great Sacrifice of the Cross than by his refusing to touch any alcoholic drinks during this holy season of Lent? We will thus pave the way for total prohibition which will come in force from August 1st" He forgets that Christ never advocated the policy of total prohibition; he forgets that the whole doctrine of Christianity is based on the free will of man and that any sacrifice in order to gain merit in the eyes of God must be voluntary. If Christians throw up the sponge and submit to prohibition because there is no alternative, then that surely is not a sacrifice to our Lord Jesus Christ but the very negation of his doctrine of free will and the dignity of man. Moreover, your correspondent does not seem to appreciate the fact that the Catholic Church does not advocate puritanism. Its doctrine is one of moderation and temperance in all things. To those who want to practise voluntary asceticism she has nothing but praise and her monasteries and Religious Orders are open to all who want to enter them. Your correspondent would be well advised to first make a thorough study of his religion before trying to convert others!—Yours, etc.

A. D. FERNANDES.

Congress Municipal Party

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Ever since the formation of the Congress Municipal Party last month, it has been giving some rude shocks to its own electors. Let us record these briefly.

(1) Mr. Mathuradas Trikamji accepted its leadership, ignoring the claims of Vir Nariman and Mr. Masani!

(2) These leaders have been left out ever from the Managing Committee!

(3) This mighty M. C. has gone a step further, and has shelved the clairs of Messrs. Nariman and Masani to the Mayorship!

(4) They have gone out of their way to offer the Municipal Gadi to good old Dr. Dadiba Saher, though he has never been a Congressman!

(5) They have ignored the pertinent protest of Mr. Minoo Masani against their quaint attitude!

(6) They have now struck a bargain with Mr. Byram Karanjia, who has been well-known as a moderate!

(7) If this highty mighty M. C. had decided to elect a Parsi Corporator outside the Congress fold, how could they pass over the claims of Dr J. N. Choksey, who had twice been to jail during the Civil Disobedience Movement; and who has proved his capacity and usefulness in the Corporation?

(8) And what about Mr. Hirji Behedin, who has so consistently co-operated with the Congress Corporators all these years?

Mr. Mathuradas is no doubt, an old Congressman; has been in Corporation for some years; has studied the Municipal problems well; and as a nephew of Mahatmaji is full of enthusiasm. Will he please answer the above queries freely and fully, and explain this quaint and mysterious attitude of his M. C.?—Yours etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

The Dual System

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—There are more than 250 firms of solicitors in Bombay giving employment to about 7,000 people and, briefly, to say, giving bread to as many as to about 25,000 lives. Therefore, the fundamental objection to abolishing the dual system is to see to the welfare of about 25,000 people, i.e., a noteworthy fraction of the population of the city of Bombay.

Already the demon of unemployment is in its ferocious form in India. If the dual system is to go it will add considerably to the present unemployment.

In a case while a major part of the work is done by a solicitor and only a few minutes', nay, hours' argument is done by counsel, the latter reaps a richer harvest than does the poor solicitor, who is to do the table work for his client even before the commencement of the suit, till a long time after the suit is disposed of In interlocutory litigations, the advocate's appearance in the court is necessitated more than twice or thrice. They get nearly about double the court fees, paid by the litigant into the court. Thus the out of pocket expenses for a litigant increases owing to the exorbitant fees charged by counsel.

In certain cases at times more than one senior counsel and one junior Counsel is engaged to argue a case. Why can't only one senior counsel get the brief from the solicitor at least before a month of the hearing of the case and study it properly beforehand and be prepared for the hearing? There are some instances when the same counsel accepted briefs from both the sides in the same matter and at the eleventh hour returned the brief of one party. Why can't he engage the services of a clerk who would look after his work? Is it because he gets more money, he does not desire to have a clerk even on a meagre salary? He does not want to spend. Some counsel never accept a brief unless higher fees are marked on it. Some senior counsel charge such a big amount of 4 G.M.s (Rs. 60) merely for obtaining an order for adjournment of a suit. Is the solicitor responsible for the high charges demanded by the advocates?

Some advocates are even so thrifty as not to engage the services of a shorthand writer and compel the firm of solicitors, who had sent them instructions, to draw plaints or written statements or other decuments to send their shorthand-writer to their Chambers and thus avoid paying a seperate short hand-writer. If the firm requires the draft very urgently they are but compelled to send their own shorthand-writer. Because these counsels, whose purse had become fatty, never care for the urgency of the matter but see to their own convenience. the poor solicitor has got to other alternative but to send his own shorthand-writer, as he is held responsible by his client. The solicitor is made to cook the food and counsel eats the same. Moreover an advocate looks to the solicitor for his fees and he is in this respect doubly blest, i.e., doing work only for a few hours, and getting his fees immediately from the solicitor, whereas the solicitor has to induce his client to pay the out pocket charges and is to wait for his bill to be taxed by the Taxing Master after many meetings before him. In most cases he is to take a warrant for payment of his fees. In certain cases he receives his bill after pretty long time the suit is disposed of even after ten years after having taken many execution proceedings and in some cases he actually loses his costs.

Since abolishing the dual system entirely will add its quota to the already existing unemployment, and will do good only to advocates practising in the High Court. If the present system is continued with a strict modification in counsel's fees, then many people will not be thrown out of employment.

Instead of removing the dual system entirely, a fixed scale of fees to be charged by advocates practising in the High Court irrespective of their capability and experience as is prevalent in the case of solicitors should be brought into operation and the same should be made acceptable by the advocates.

Government should also compel all the senior and junior members of the High Court Bar, who have a decent practice, to procure the services of a shorthand-writer and a clerk and to maintain a regular office. This reduce unemployment al least to a slight degree.

When a litigant is so luxurious as to go to the High Court, why should he not pay? If he even thinks that it should be harmful for him to go to the High Court, he should never institute any proceedings against anyone in the High Court. He ought to settle matters amicably outside the Court, even though he may be a loser to some extent.

Litigants in High Court are generally rich, except in some cases where Marwadis file suits against poor people for realization of more than double the amount they have actually lent at exorbitant interest. For this sake, "forma pauperis" is already in existence and poor people may take the shelter under the same and see that their cause is not prejudiced. Moreover the Legal Aid Society is also functioning in Bombay by giving legal aid to poor and deserving litigants.

Hence there is no necessity for cancelling the present dual system. This is in no way beneficial to the litigating public but will deprive as nearly 25,000 poor souls, of their bread.—Yours. etc.,

MAREJ.

Resale Of Cinema Tickets

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Undue advantage is often taken by questionable characters to purchase cinema tickets in advance so as to sell them at a profit by causing wrongful loss to the spectators especially loss the film happens to be one which is considered to be popular. With a view to check this tendency and also to see that spectators are not harassed by being subjected to these exactions. I take the liberty of proposing as follows:

1. Act 2 of 1918 is an act for regulating exhibitions by means of Cinematographs in different places. Licences under the act are given under several restrictions imposed in the licence itself. Under the Act, it is the duty of an exhibitor to take adequate precautions to provide for the safety of persons attending to exhibitions. The words "Adequate Precautions" may be understood to mean also such steps as may be necessary to prevent molestation to the spectators and also to ensure their safety. Rule 28 framed by the Government of Bombay says that the inspector could bring to the notice of the Secretary any contravention of the act, for example, whether adequate precautions have been taken under section 3 of Act 2 of 1918 are not. With a view to see that the provisions of the Act are not contravened and that the adequate precautions are taken to ensure the safety of persons, the secretary and inspectors have periodically to visit the licensed places. The Government should, I suggest be requested to provide under their rules the words "Adequate Precautions" may mean to include (1) Reservation in advance by arrangement with the management of any number of tickets or seats exceeding six by a written application (2) preventing unauthorized persons and profiteering men from having anything to do with the sale or re-sale of tickets. By the above method, I think, the Government could itself ensure under its rules framed under the Act that Adequate Precautions are taken by each exhibitors' house to prevent the above mischief.

Under the Bombay City Municipality Act, however, there are general provisions to prevent nuisance. If the resale of tickets on roads and thoroughfares by collecting crowds on roads is a nuisance, which in other words is tantamount to causing obstruction under section 515 of the Bombay City Municipal Act Chapter 19, a person residing in the city may complain to a presidency Magistrate of the existence of any nuisance and the Presidency Magistrate may direct the Commissioner to prevent, abate, diminish or remedy such a nuisance. Section 516 provides the police with the power to arrest offenders.

I believe, that, it is quite possible to regulate the issue of tickets if conditions are clearly mentioned in the terms of licence granted to cinema owners for the exhibition of films, and the Government may further see to it that the terms of licence may be strictly enforced. They may even cancel the same if it is found that tickets are issued indiscriminately to all classes of spectators without any regard to the rules. 'If written applications are asked for in the case of those persons who want more than 6 tickets at a time, then, it will be known whether such applications are made 'bona fide' or 'mala fide.' Thereby it will be possible to know exactly which persons apply and under what circumstances. If a man applies for an unusual number of tickets without assigning adequate cause, then it should be within the power of the management to refuse to sell him. Similarly the terms of licence should say definitely that issue of tickets by a cinema house for resale is prohibited in every case. Without recourse to any further coersive provisions, the above should really achieve the purpose in view. I hope that the Government would frame rules embodying revised terms of licence which may be made applicable to all the exhibitors in the city as well as in the moffusil.—Yours, etc.,

N. C. NARSINHA ACHARYA.

Vocational Training Scheme

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The public is pernaps not aware that there has been some dissatisfaction among the students working in several mills under the vocational Training Scheme, which was launched by the Bombay Government in July 1937 with a view to provide young men with the acquisition of skill and knowledge which may lead to the mastery of craft, trade or high grade industrial occupation, instead of prolonging their literary education for which they have neither aptitude nor liking. The scheme aimed at turning out practical and theoretical trained "skilled workers".

This scheme was welcomed with open arms by the leading industrialists of both Bombay and Ahmedabad. It provides for the apprenticeship of likely boys of the matriculate standard between certain ages for a period of five years, during which time they are engaged on a regular salary of Rs. 15 in learning particular branches of industry to which they are attached, and at the same time they are coached in theory of that industry at a recognised technical institute for two evenings in a week, and for which they pay a nominal fee. The monthly wage of Rs. 15 may be increased subsequently according to the apprentices' ability and usefulness. Those who pass the seasonal examination each year are admitted to the next higher stage.

A memorial signed by several apprentices working in different mills of the city was forwarded some time ago to the Director of Industries requesting him to enquire into their grievances so that the scheme may not prove a failure, and that its spirit may not be violated.

The students allege that the mill managements say that there will be no further increment given to them during the future period of their apprenticeship and that they are to stick to one place, and are not taught new work. That after being transferred to another sub-branch for a short time the mill authorities have again reverted some of them to the original sub-branch, and are not in favour of allowing the students to change the sub-branch. The students demand that the period of their training in one particular sub-branch should not be out of proportion to the total period allotted to them for a complete training in one particular full branch.

The students further complain that some of the mill agents even state that they have not agreed to the five years scheme. Again till October, 31st, 1938 they were working at the rate of 36 hours a week, but now after November 1st, 1938 they have to work at the rate of 56 hours a week, which comes to about 55 p.c. of more work for the same wage of Rs. 15.

The students feel that they are entirely at the mercy and caprices of the mill authorities, and therefore, the memorialists appeal to the Director of Industries to interfere on their behalf and safeguard their legitimate interests.—Yours, etc.

"ONE WHO KNOWS."

Cochin And Responsible Government

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At a time when most of the Indian states, big and small are engaged in a struggle for Responsible Government, it is rather surprising that the small state of Cochin alone should remain comparatively calm. Does it indicate that the people of Cohin are not conscious of their political rights as the people of the other native states? Or, is it because they are satisfied with the small dose of reforms recently introduced by Sir R. K? As a citizen of Cochin state and as such directly in touch with its affairs, I take this opportunity to assure our friends outside, that we are quite alive to the question of responsible government and are only biding our time.

Much as we would desire to face on line with our brethren in other states, we are unable to give practical effect to our aspirations owing to certain difficulties. For one thing, we have no political party at present strong enough to undertake the burden of an agitation for responsible Government. The Haripura resolution of the Indian National Congress created a new set of conditions in our state. As a direct outcome of this resolution, there came into existence in our state, two political parties, The Cochin Congress and the Cochin State Congress' curiously enough, these two parties which have more or less a similar programme of work, are functioning as separate parties. In the recent elections in our state, both the parties set up candidates and there was no love lost between them. It is most unfortunate that at this stage of our political evolution, there should be such disunion among ourselves. I have often wondered why these two parties which are agreed as to the main goal of responsible government, should be cutting at each others throats. It is a pity that the leaders of our state upon whom we depend so much for guidance and help should have failed to realise the grave consequences of such a split among themselves.

As long as these two parties function separately, there is no salvation for the people of Cochin state. If only our leaders would forget their minor differences and work under a common platform Cochin will have responsible government at no distant date. Even to-day, it is not too late for our leaders to put their heads together and devise a common programme of work. I wish the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress would send one of its members to our state to study the situation first hand and bring about a compromise between these two parties. We, who have so long watched with very great interest the achievement of the Congress in British India, look up to that great parent body for guidance and help at this most critical period in the political history of our state. I trust my appeal will not go in vain.—Yours, etc.,

P. K. SUBRAMANIAM, B.A.

Shakespeare's Influence On Soviet Stage

Jewish Theatre's Most Striking Play

MOSCOW.

One of the most important milestones on the path of the Moscow State Jewish Theatre, which is celebrating its twentieth anniversary, was the staging of 'King Lear'.

This gained universal recognition as one of the most striking and significant performances of Shakespeare on the Soviet stage.

In the first period of its work the theatre concentrated on depicting the life and customs of the small town Jews and the trials and tribulations of the inhabitants of the Jewish ghetto.

It then turned to revolutionary Soviet themes and is now an exponent of "Socialist realism".

The theatre tours the U. S. S. R. every year and is popular in many towns of the Soviet Union. —Reuter.

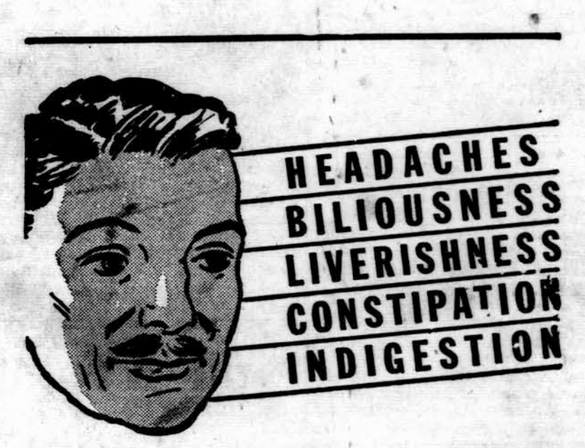
ACCIDENT IN KIRKEE WORKSHOP

Engineer Done To Death By Machine

POONA. March 29.

The sudden starting of a machine under repairs was responsible for a fatal accident in the Kirkee Cantonment Board workshop yesterday.

Mr. M. N. Borge mechanical engineer of the workshop, was repairing a machine and had bent over it to see some minute working of the machine. All of a sudden the machine started and the revolving part of the machine struck the abdominal part of Mr. Borge. His intestines were cut through and he dropped down dead in no time.—United Press

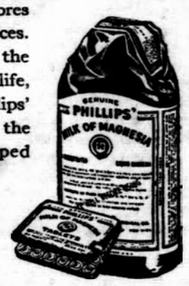


HERE'S *Quick* RELIEF

● Excess acid in the stomach is the cause of most common ailments. Why suffer from the ill effects of too much acid when relief is so easy to obtain? At the first sign of distress take two teaspoonfuls of Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.

Phillips' Milk of Magnesia quickly counteracts the acids. It sweetens your stomach, aids elimination, tones up the entire system. It restores the normal activity of the gastric juices.

Stop suffering, let Phillips' point the way to better health for you—to new life, vigour and vitality. Start using Phillips' Milk of Magnesia today. Look for the name *Phillips'* on the blue-wrapped bottle.



ALSO IN TABLET FORM...
Convenient to carry—easy to take. One tablet is equal to a teaspoonful of the liquid.

PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA

Motoring & Aviation

Aeroplanes To Carry Hundred Passengers!

Plans Submitted By Leading Aircraft-Manufacturers

It was announced a year ago that Pan-American Airways had sent a circular letter to eight manufacturers inviting them to submit proposals for the design and construction of a fleet of aircraft capable of carrying 100 passengers for a distance of 5,000 miles at a maximum speed of 300 miles an hour and with a cruising speed of not less than 200 miles an hour at sea level; subsequently, various proposals made by the Boeing, Consolidated, Douglas, Sikorsky, and Seversky companies have been mentioned. It is noteworthy that all five designs have a common characteristic, i.e., that the engines are accessible during flight. Boeing, Douglas and Sikorsky use six engines, while Consolidated use four and the Seversky eight. The Douglas is the only land aircraft among the designs. All have provided the maximum of comfort for the passengers. No detailed descriptions of the proposals will be released until Pan-American Airways announce their intentions, but the following is a brief summary of what has already been made known about the proposals —

LAND AIRCRAFT

Instead of a flying boat Douglas have submitted designs for a land aircraft of a low-wing monoplane type fitted with six engines in the leading edge of the wing. As on the Boeing and Consolidated designs, the engines drive fully-feathering, constant-speed airscrews by means of shaft extensions. The sealed cabin is claimed to be seaworthy and capable of keeping the whole structure afloat in the event of a forced landing at sea. The tail assembly is of the single fin and rudder type. In the absence of any definite information it is supposed that Douglas have included the retractable type of tricycle landing gear which has proved itself in the tests of the Douglas DC-4.

The design submitted by the Boeing Company consists of a flying boat fitted with six engines housed in the wings and accessible during flight. The engines drive fully-feathering, constant-speed airscrews through crankshaft extensions. The tail assembly consists of the conventional single fin and rudder, although the recent change to the triple arrangement made in the Boeing 314, to which the new design bears a strong family resemblance, might suggest that a similar change will be made in the 100-passenger flying boat if the design is accepted.

CONSOLIDATED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

Consolidated have designed a flying boat fitted with four engines which are to be liquid-cooled and supercharged and rated at 2,150 horse-power each at sea level. These are to be mounted in the leading edge of the wing and will drive tractor airscrews through extensions to the crankshafts. Each of the four engines is to be accessible for servicing and minor repairs during flight. Consolidated claim that the reduction in the number of engines from six to four will result in increased efficiency. The design envisages an aircraft with three decks, while 36 of the 100 passengers will be housed in the wing at the expense of a slight thickening and a resultant small increase in the drag. In this arrangement the engineers were faced with the problem of dividing the cabins by the wing bulkheads, but the difficulty was overcome by putting the main bulkheads at the sides of each compartment and using auxiliary arched ribs between, which do not affect the head room. The development of the wing for this purpose has proved to have been another advantage in that the covering used to take normal wing bending loads would be able without further reinforcement to withstand the pressure loads incurred in flight in the substratosphere. The remaining 64 passengers are accommodated in cabins for either two or four in the ship's hull. The dining room is situated on the middle deck and enables 18 persons to sit down at one time. A commodious lounge is provided on the top deck. Quarters for seven of the crew are provided in the after portion of the flying boat while there is an additional cabin for two of the crew in the forward portion. Three mail and freight compartments are envisaged, one in the nose of the aircraft beneath the pilot's compartment, another in the leading edge directly over the galley, and the third in the tail. The tail is to be of the normal twin fin and rudder type. Occupying the whole of the forward part of the upper deck are the operating quarters for a pilot, second pilot, flight engineer, radio operator, and navigator. Besides these five, eleven others can be carried.

SIKORSKY AIRCRAFT

Similar to the Boeing proposal the Sikorsky design depicts a high-wing monoplane flying boat with six engines driving fully-feathering, constant-speed airscrews by means of shaft extensions. The hulls of both aircraft are similar, although the Sikorsky design suggested a boat hull to a greater extent than the Boeing design. In the tail assembly the two aircraft differ, for the Sikorsky design has a dual fin and rudder.

THE SEVERSKY AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

The Seversky Aircraft Corporation was not included among the eight manufacturers to whom Pan-American Airways originally wrote. They were, however, given permission to submit a design. The Seversky Super-Clipper has been designed to carry a payload of 43,000 pounds for a range of 5,000 miles at a minimum cruising speed of 250 miles an hour. It is to carry 120 passengers with all the comforts found in a modern ocean liner. The aircraft is virtually a flying wing and has particularly spacious accommodation for state rooms. A dining room, a cocktail bar, and observation and promenade decks will accommodate 60 people comfortably. A galley serves the dining room which can seat 50 persons at a time. The interior of the Super-Clipper is supercharged to maintain an air pressure equivalent to that at 8,000 feet when the aircraft is flying at 20,000 feet. A crew of 16 are required to operate the aircraft.

The wing has a span of 200 feet and there are two large fuselages or "outriggers" which house retractable landing pontoons and support the tail surfaces. It is claimed that this form provides all the advantages of a flying boat and it gives the higher performance and efficiency of land aircraft. The unusual width between the two pontoons will make for great stability on the water, while the hydraulic mechanism used to raise and lower them will also perform the functions of shock absorbers. There are eight liquid-cooled engines each rated at 2,000 horse-power and developing 2,300 horse-power for take-off. Two engines coupled to a single airscrew will be placed at the forward end of each of the two fuselage structures and a third pair to the rear of the central bulge in the wing, which contains the control rooms. Two single-power units will be placed along the trailing edge of the wing outboard of the fuselages. All the engines will be housed in large nacelles capable of accommodating two mechanics. Like the fuselage these will be supercharged and it will be possible to service and repair engines in flight. The design calls for the use of shot-welded stainless steel throughout the structure.

(With acknowledgements to "Shell Aviation News.")

LEARNER—DRIVER CLASS

The next learner-driver class conducted by the Safety First Association of India will take place on April 4th at 10-30 a. m. in the air-conditioned Conference Hall of the B.E.S. & T. Co., Ltd. Motorists are invited to take this unique opportunity of sending their drivers to attend this very useful instruction.

The lecture is fully illustrated and is given in Hindustani. After the lecture demonstration, a series of films will be shown which will be found invaluable in bringing a driver's knowledge up-to-date and illustrating the importance of safe driving.

FOR SAFER DRIVING

Pointers For All Motorists

(FROM W. I. A. A.)

Since there is a general police rule that no car should be parked within 30 feet of a street corner, it seems strange that the Road Authorities should have provided along certain sections of Queen's Road Reclamation, Bombay, serrations almost from corner to corner to admit of angular parking.

It is important from a safety point of view that cars should be parked well back from corners to allow all motorists approaching the same intersection, from different streets, to see one another in good time in order to prevent collisions.

DRIVING ON BEACH AT JUHU.

It should not be necessary to remind motorists that beaches are not roads. They are private reservations for pedestrians and sometimes equestrians.

During the recent holidays a motorist violated this elementary law of courtesy while driving his powerful car on the Juhu beach. It is illegal to do so.

ROAD DANGERS AND THE PUBLIC.

Should any readers know of a dangerous road situation or an unsafe driving practice, he is invited to write about it to the W.I.A.A., 12 Wodehouse Road, Bombay, or to the Safety First Association of India, and if possible to illustrate the situation with a sketch. The Association will investigate and take the matter up with the authorities concerned if they consider it warranted.

WHICH CAR SHOULD GIVE WAY?

On upcountry roads where the middle of the road is tarred or asphalted and the sides made of earth, the direction of the wind determines who should give way from the paved carriageway.

If the wind is blowing from left to right, then the car on the windward side should stay on the surface carriageway, whilst the car on the leeward side of the road should travel on its left, i.e., on the earth side. This practice will allow passing to take place with the minimum discomfort and interference to all.

If the opposite is done, a great deal of discomfiture will be caused by the dust passing into the other man's car. This practice is somewhat difficult to explain without a diagram, but it is very simple and is one worth considering.

YELLOW LIGHTS FOR VELLARD

During the last few weeks, the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipality had the opportunity of comparing the two forms of discharge lighting along the same road.

A series of tests were arranged to enable the Corporators to do this. These consisted of coloured boards, Snellen charts, such as are used by opticians, and road brightness. It is believed that most Corporators showed a preference for the yellow light.

SMOKY EXHAUSTS.

It is aggravating enough to crawl behind a lane of cars, but when the car in front of you omits a smoky exhaust, then it is the limit and something should be done. Such inconsideration deserves to be reported to the police.

Drivers should, as a matter of good driving, examine their exhaust daily, and when the owner is going to a reception to which many other motorists are going, it would be an act of courtesy on his part to do so and thus make sure that he will not be exposing his fellow-guests to the dirty and poisonous bye-products of his own car's inefficiency.

LORRY CABS AND VISIBILITY.

Many of the local lorries have had their driving visibility reduced to a minimum by the way the driver's cab has been built around them. The sides of the cab—which are carried forward, it is true—are required to have openings made in them, but this closing in of visibility is unsatisfactory, for in driving in traffic especially a wide angle of vision is necessary.

Most good drivers have an angle of 175 to 180 degrees. This vision is one that can be cultivated and increased beyond 180 degrees.

YOUNG CYCLISTS.

Young cyclists are invited to regard their cycling as preparation for motoring. Habits formed now will be of great value when it comes to driving any class of motor vehicle. One of the greatest necessities in safe cycling is to indicate to the following traffic correct signals of your intention in good time. Signals are the same in cycling and motoring.

Car Sales Going Up

Sales figures issued this week by Ford Motor Company Limited, one of the largest British motor car manufacturers, confirm that business in the motor trade is rapidly improving.

Passenger vehicle sales in the Home Market during February were 50 per cent greater than February 1938, and sales during March show that this increase is being maintained.

YELLOW AND BLACK FOR SIGNS

Must Be Prohibited For Advertisements

All evidence points (says the Safety First Association of India) to the definite conclusion that the standard yellow background with black letters or design, under all conditions reasonably to be expected in either urban or rural driving, is much superior to black on white or white on black.

In addition to the greater readability of the legend the yellow background has a greater signal value, being more arresting to the average observer and more conspicuous by contrast with the average natural or artificial background.

By the adoption of a definite shade and hue it should be possible to prohibit the use of this distinctive shade for any roadside advertisements or signs other than official highway signs.

Phrases From Sea-Lore

'We often use sea-phrases unknowingly, said W. McDowell in a talk on Sea-lore for Landsmen, the first of a new series. We say "to the bitter end" meaning the very last vestige of anything, without knowing why, I'll tell you why. The inner end of a ship's anchor cable is fastened securely to 'bitts'. So that when the anchor is dropped in very deep water, the cable runs right out.

To the bitter end. The extreme limit in fact. We hear of a man having "cut stick and run," meaning that he has bolted. In dire extremity of peril by storm, the very last resort of a sailing ship's master was to order the carpenter to use his axe on the foot of the mast; to "cut the stick," and let the dismasted hull 'run' before the storm as best it might. "The devil to pay and no pitch hot": we say that when there's trouble brewing. Now the seams between the planks of a wooden ship are made watertight by a filling of oakum, driven tightly in, with hot pitch poured atop.

The operation is known as "paying" the seam. And in the old "wooden-wall' ships there was one seam known as the 'devil' because of its awkward position, which made it difficult to pour in the pitch before it cooled. And please think twice before you call anybody a "son-of-gun" because in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when seamen's wives were allowed on board and sometimes even to sea, a child was occasionally born in the ship's sick-bay.

And if the birth was accelerated —at the orders of the surgeon— by the sudden discharge of a a twelve-pounder, the child was known as the "son-of-a-gun". We use scores of sea-phrases.

Those of you who ride a horse, hunting or hacking may be interested to learn that the names of three important parts of your horse's gear occur also in the rigging of a sailing-ship—the "bridle", the "stirrup", and the "martingale."

And not only that, but their purposes are parallel, whether aboard a ship or astride a horse. Seamen, curiously enough, are rather fond of riding horses when they get ashore, but whether some sailormen, noticing that similarity of purpose, used the names, or whether some horseman took to the high seas and took the stable names with him we don't know'.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

POLITICAL AND SERVICES. DEPARTMENT (HOME).

Mr. Justice R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., relinquished charge of his office.

Mr. Justice K. C. Sen, ICS, relinquished charge of the office of Acting Puisne Judge and assumed charge of the office of Additional Judge.

Justice C. P. Blackwell, is granted leave.

Dr. R. D. Rege, Crop Physiologist, Sugarcane Research Scheme, Padegaon, is granted leave on full pay for two months.

Mr. F. N. Rana, Probationary Degistrar of Co-operative Societies, to be Assistant Registrar for Land Mortgage Banks.

Mr. P. J. Ghandy, is appointed to officiate as Collector of Kolaba.

Mr. N. Rana, Probationary Deputy Collector, to do duty as District Deputy Collector, East Khandesh.

Rao Saheb D. G. Shaligram to officiate as District Deputy Collector, Nasik.

Mr. R. F. Keith, I.C.S., to be Personal Assistant to the Collector of Poona.

Mr. H. T. Lambrick, ICS, is granted leave on average pay for four months followed by leave on half average pay for two months with effect from 24th March 1939.

Mr. A. P. LeMesurier, ICS, is granted leave.

Mr. R. F. Keith, ICS, Assistant Collector, Nasik, is appointed to officiate as Collector of Nasik.

Mr. B. S. Nalavade, Inspector of Police, East Khandesh, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh.

Mr. A. E. Davies, on relief, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh.

Mr. L. W. Sarre, on relief, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur.

Mr. J. S. Bharucha, to be District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh.

Mr. A. E. Davies, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police West Khandesh.

Mr. C. H. de V. Moss, Principal, Police Training School, Nasik, is granted leave.

Mr. P. L. O. Quinn, MBE, Superintendent of a District Prison in the Province of Bombay, has been granted a further extension of leave.

Khan Saheb H. D. Warden, Junior Assistant Secretary to Government, General and Educational Departments, granted leave.

Mr. H. G. Patwardhan, LCE, BSE, Assistant Engineer, to officiate as Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri Division.

Mr. S. B. Rege, BA, BE, ISE, to be Executive Engineer, Nasik Division.

Mr. C. E. Aitken, ISE, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, is granted leave.

Mr. V. D. Joshi to have all the powers and duties of a Survey Settlement Officer.

'But surely, just a scratch..'
Never neglect a scratch — however small. The moment the skin is broken a path for germs is opened.
Use 'Dettol' at once. It is a weapon against infection. Yet for all its high germicidal efficiency, it is non-staining, non-poisonous, even pleasant to smell.
DETTOL
'DETTOL'
TRADE MARK
THE MODERN ANTISEPTIC
Atlantis (East) Limited, Distributors for India, Burma & Ceylon, 20/1, Chetla Road, Calcutta, Marketing Agents for Reckitt & Sons, Hull & London, England.

Cattle Diseases Take Smaller Toll In Bihar

Government Resolution On Working Of Vety. Dept.

PATNA, March 23.

While the general condition of the cattle in Bihar during the year 1937-38 was on the whole satisfactory the number of outbreaks of different contagious livestock diseases reported during the year showed a decline and the number of deaths decreased according to a Government resolution on the working of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1937-38.

There were 12,644 deaths out of 35,593 animals affected as compared to 18,632 deaths and 40,675 attacks in the previous year. an improvement due mainly to the large decrease in the number of rinderpest outbreaks and deaths, two districts being entirely free from this disease.

On the other hand there was a distinct increase in the number of outbreak of haemorrhagia septicaemia, and foot and mouth disease, the former having broken out in virulent form in almost the entire Central Range and Ranchi district. No case of Glanders, Farcy or Dourine was reported in the province.

The resolution notes that field dispensaries whose total increased from 122 to 132 in the year under report are becoming increasingly popular among cattle-owners owing to their proximity to their villages and the question of increasing their number is under consideration. The response from local bodies to the suggestions for the expansion of their veterinary activities was satisfactory and the number of veterinary assistant surgeons employed in the districts increased from 107 to 129. Increasing advantage was also taken of the veterinary hospitals whose number remained stationary at 29 during the year and the number of patients treated at these institutions was 100,395 as against 97,225 in 1936-37.

Preventive inoculation against the various cattle diseases was attended to and the percentage of death among the protected animals was .005 as compared with 08 during the preceding year.

The Bihar Veterinary College gained in popularity and the new admissions rose to 38 from 29 in the previous year. Investigation into and experimental treatment of many livestock disease were carried out with satisfactory result by the disease Investigation Officer.

The Patna cattle-breeding and dairy farm showed satisfactory progress.—A.P.

SWEEPERS ON STRIK

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, March 29.

The news has been received from Kapadvanj that the Harijan workers of the Municipality have gone on lightning strike without giving previous notice. The President of the Municipality has appealed to the town-folk to take up scavenging work in emergency.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Hyderabad Unity Talks; Present Prospects

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The situation in Hyderabad Deccan is very intriguing.

As regards the present Unity talks between Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung and Mr. Narsing Rao, the prospects were gloomy from their inception——firstly because they started soon after the communal riots in Hyderabad, secondly because the Muslims were represented by the admittedly most fanatic and reactionary of Muslim leaders and the Hindus by the admittedly most liberal and progressive of Hindu leaders. It was difficult for the latter to gain the necessary confidence and get the requisite mandate from the different groups of Hindu leaders, some of whom openly suspected him of pro-Muslim tendencies. The general public, so far as Hindus were concerned, disapproved the idea of talking to a man like Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung, who justly or unjustly is completely identified by them with the mass conversion and the anti-Hindu movement in the State and is supposed to be the head of the movement. These were the initial prospects. But during the course of the talks which have dragged on for an enormous length of time, the rumour has widely been prevalent that the Muslims cannot agree to the establishment of responsible Government in the State as it was tantamount to the transfer of power from H.E.H. the Nizam to the people, viz., the majority who are Hindus. It is said openly that the Muslims being the ruling community in Hyderabad, they are not prepared to agree to an ideal which implies such transference of power to the Hindus—who are the ruled. This feeling is of recent innovation and has been successfully inculcated by some interested leaders and influential Government officers during the last one year. If this attitude is insisted upon, as I have reasons to believe that it is still insisted upon, I am extremely doubtful if any agreed formula for a common political platform can be evolved out of these talks. My information is that the talks have already broken down on this fundamental issue. I am not a pessimist by temperament but considering the present attitude of the Government as well as the two communities, the picture seems to be very gloomy. The Government apparently do not like the formation of a common political platform with the common aim of attainment of Responsible Government. It is not in their interests that the Muslims should join any such movement and any keen student of public affairs in Hyderabad during the last 20 years will be convinced that I am not making a malicious accusation; every such attempt in the past has been frustrated by interested high Government officials; while the Hindu majority might placate their Muslim brethren by making even more concessions to the latter than they are justly entitled to by way of compromise, the Muslims will have to abjure themselves of the idea of their being a Ruling community entitling them to dictate terms to their brethren. In other words they must separate themselves from the Government, which is mainly theirs according to their own admission, and level themselves with the rest of citizens and join in the demand for Responsible Government. It is too late in a day to think of placating the people of Hyderabad with the grant of a medieval puppets Council with a representation of "various interests" whatever that might mean. It will not be easy for Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung or any other person to evolve a common platform worth the name, with any political ideal short of responsible Government. No doubt responsible Government cannot immediately be established in the State. It may be gradual, it may even take a modified form more suitable to the conditions and requirements of a State ruled by a family which maintains certain traditions of the Moghul Darbar even to this day. But to expect that the people of the Premier State of India would not ask for it in 1939 is to expect the impossible. The present attitude of even the most progressive Muslim seems to be that of indifference to the idea of responsible Government. In spite of his strong aversion to the non-mulki Government of the present day, he seems to feel satisfied if he is enabled to replace the non-mulki Muslim element by mulki Muslim element and will agree to some constitutional reforms to satisfy the cry provided he is allowed to predominate over the other community as hitherto. I may be hard in my criticism of this attitude but it is not incorrect in the least in spite of what Mr. Md. Siddik might say in his letter to Mahatmaji. I still hope and wish that my apprehensions are falsified, but if your readers must have a correct estimate of the present situation, they must read this other side of the picture. The future is, of course, in the lap of God.—Yours, etc.,

CANDIDUS.

Bene Israels And Public Trusts Registration Act Of 1935

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It will be useful to note that the provisions of the Public Trusts Registration Act have been made applicable to Bene Israel community by Bombay Government by their notifications No. 8708|28, Revenue Department, dated the 5th May, 1938, as from that date.

This Act was made applicable to the Hindu community by Bombay Government as from 8th December, 1937, and it was applied to Jain community also. For Parsis a separate compassion Act was passed in 1936, and it was applied to Parsi community also.

It applies to public trusts created or existing solely for the benefit of the above said communities or any section of such community and having an annual gross income of not less than Rs. 1,000.

It is felt that the provisions of this Act are so worded that much confusion is created and in some cases the decisions of the court will have to be awaited. The object of this Act is to provide for registration of trusts created or existing for a public purpose of religious or charitable nature and for audit and filing of accounts of such trusts with a view to ensuring the better management thereof. Further let it be noted that the Government do not want to make these trusts a source of income, as will be found from the "Proviso" of Section 27 that the rate of fees should be so adjusted that there should not be any excess of balance of income. Thus the purpose of the Government is not to make revenue.

Coming to the provisions, in the first place under Section I (3) of the Act the Government having brought the Act into force as stated above, the Manager (say, managing Trustee) of the Trust covered by the Act should file under Section 5 of the Act. Statement of Particulars, "Schedule A" as required by the Act in the form prescribed under Rule 3 and the last date for filing of same by Israels will be 5-5-1939, viz., within 12 months from the commencement of the Act. This is the first requisition to be complied with. The statement must be filed before the Registrar of the District concerned and for Bombay, the Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, has been invested with the powers of the Registrar for the purposes of this Act for Bombay.

The statement of particulars referred to above is to be filed by Manager (say managing Trustee) of the Trust along with a copy of the Trust Deed or Instrument creating the Trust and the same is to be verified in the manner prescribed.

We have seen that the Act does not apply to Trusts having annual gross income of less than Rs. 1,000 but it may be pointed out that the Government have fixed Registration fees of the Statement under Sec. 5 on the graded scale based on the value of the trust property.

Another most important feature of the Act is Sec. 12, under this Section it is made compulsory for the Manager of the Trust registered under this Act to keep accounts of movable and immovable properties and of all incomes and disbursements. The accounts require to be examined and audited also and the Registrar is also authorised to order special auditing of the Accounts in certain cases.

Hence under Sub-Sec. (4) of this Section 12 the Statement of Annual Accounts is to be filed annually with the Registrar within 6 months after 31st March or such other day as may be fixed by the Registrar in any particular case of the trust of the year for which the accounts are balanced. The Statements or Accounts are to be filed in the Form "D" and "E" prescribed under Rule 10 framed by the Government. The Registrar is further authorised to extend time on sufficient cause being shown. The wording of this Section is such that it created complications. Let us leave it to the Court.

Another most important point is in respect of "Exemption" provided under this section 12 which runs as under: "Exemption—Nothing in this Section shall apply—

(1) To any public trust
   (a) Which is governed by the Religious Endowments Act, 1863.
   (b) In respect of which a scheme has been settled under section 92 Civil Procedure Code, 1908, or
(2) To any trust property which is vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, the Administrator-General or the Official Trustee.

Let us consider (b). In cases where the scheme is sanctioned by High Court before 1908, there would not be Civil Procedure Code of 1908 but the code under previous Act. Are these trusts exempted from filing the Statement of Accounts under Section 12? Here then is the conflict. Some counsels are of the opinion that the Section must be interpreted strictly and literally and that these trusts would not be exempted. The writer holds a different view. If the intention of the Legislature is to exempt the trusts having scheme sanctioned by the High Court surely it does not matter whether the scheme is sanctioned by the High Court either under Civil Procedure Code of 1908 or earlier, because what is wanted is the sanctioning of the Scheme by the High Court. Let us wait for the ruling of the Court.

Another important feature is contribution to the Public Trust Administration Fund, annually by every public trust, according to the scale fixed by the Government. The language being absolutely clear and the Section being different from Sec. 12, although the Trust might be exempted from filing the accounts the annual contribution is compulsory and there is no exemption from that. Under Rule 10 Government have framed a progressively diminishing scale of contribution on gross annual income basis and the maximum fees is Rs. 2,000.

Dealing with general provisions, the Registrar is authorised under Section 6 to hold an inquiry to ascertain questions such as, whether a trust is a public trust, whether any property is the property of the trust, whether the whole or any substantial portion of the subject matter of the trust is situate within his jurisdiction, etc. However if these matters are pending before a Competent Civil Court for decision the Registrar should stay these proceedings pending the decision of the Civil Court. The Registrar is also vested with powers under Civil Procedure Code for calling witnesses, costs, etc. The proceedings before the Registrar would follow the procedure under Presidency or Provincial Small Causes Court Act. The changes in Statement of Particulars under Sec. 5 are to be notified within three months from the date of change. The Registrar will maintain a Register of Public Trust in the prescribed manner and the entries in the same will be final for the purpose of this Act. A person having an interest will be given inspection of the Register of Public Trust on payment of the prescribed fees.

The Act also creates Public Trust Adminisrtation Fund for each area for the purposes of the Act, the Registrar is required to publish in Gazette and newspapers each year a List of Public Trusts, etc.

There are five Sections from 19 to 23 which are penal in their nature dealing with false particulars or negligence.

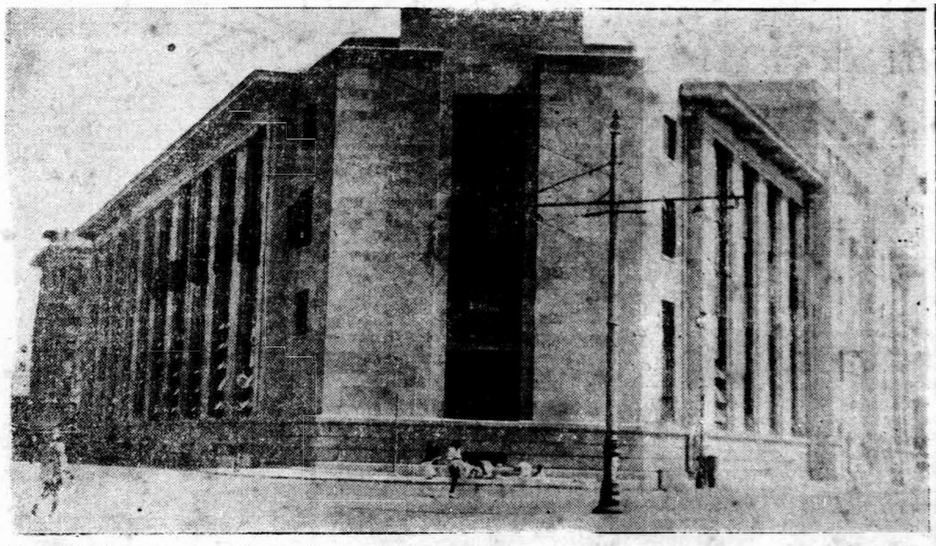
In conclusion it may be stated that the long-felt grievance about the proper management of the public trusts is desired to be satisfied by the Act.—Yours, etc.,

N. D. VAKHARIA.

MR. C. H. REYNOLDS

On Special Duty To Enforce Prohibition

Mr. C. H. Reynolds has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Police on special duty in connection with the enforcement of Prohibition in Bombay.



View of the new premises of the Reserve Bank of India, Ltd. at Pherozshah Road, Bombay.

KEY TO SUCCESS OF PROHIBITION

Dr. Gilder's Appeal For Co-operation Of Public

WORKERS CHEER EXCISE MINISTER: TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION IN BHULESHWAR

"I have come to you, my brothers, to beg for your help and co-operation in the great scheme of prohibition which the Congress Ministry in this province has launched"

KEY TO SUCCESS

"Prohibition cannot be successful through the vigilance of the Excise and the bullets of the Police; it will be successful with your help and your co-operation".

THUS OBSERVED THE HON. DR. M. D. D. GILDER ADDRESSING A LARGE GATHERING OF THE WORKERS OF PAREL AREA, AT DAMODARJI THAKERSEY HALL, ON THURSDAY EVENING.

The meeting was organised under the auspices of the Social Service League. The Hall was crowded to overflow, every available seat being occupied by enthusiastic workers. Dr. Gilder's speech was punctuated now and again by loud clappings and cheers and an occasional bugle sounding in sympathy with the applause.

Dr. Gilder referred to the prohibition experiments in Ahmedabad and Bardoli and said that the experiment was crowned with unprecedented success, because the people appreciated the fact that the Government was passing the measure for popular weal.

DAWN OF NEW ERA.

Continuing, he said, that Prohibition had inaugurated an era of prosperity in those places. Small shopkeepers, dealing in grain, food stuffs, cloth, brass vessels, etc., had all admitted that their earnings had nearly doubled since the introduction of Prohibition. Children, formerly uncared for, and often hungry, women, who had a look of horrible suffering in the old days, looked cheerful happy and contented after Prohibition, came.

FOREIGN TO INDIA.

He made a passing reference to Indian history and how liquor was foreign to Indian habits. There were instances where old Hindu Kings had forbidden liquor in their territories and others regulated its use to a minimum.

PUBLIC SUPPORT.

From among the workers and the public, a few people came forward and expressed their wholehearted support to prohibition, and said that no one who pretended to have some concern for the masses, could oppose so ameliorative a measure.

Spartan life for the sake of an objective, a larger deal.

GILDER CHEERED

Dr. Gilder also spoke a few words saying that the opposition given by vested interests was expected. But there were those, who were genuinely hit by Prohibition and Government would help them in all possible ways.

He made a special plea for the Parsi's and said that the community, which had maintained a fair name and an individuality through 13 centuries of stormy history, could not be considered to be unmindful of public interests.

TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION

A torch-light procession was taken out from the "C" Ward Congress Committee on Thursday. It paraded the streets around Bhuleshwar and Kalbadevi, singing songs and shouting prohibition slogans.

AT MATUNGA

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Local Self-Government Minister to the Government of Bombay addressed the inhabitants of Matunga on the Government policy of prohibition.

COWARD'S WAY

To depend on drink to "drown one's sorrows" or to forget the multifarious problems and vicissitudes of life was the coward's way. To lose respect due to oneself and to society, and lose sight of social and moral obligations would be suicidal to a nation. Rather were it heroic, to renounce pleasure and overcome temptation, to live a simple and

RAJKOT AWARD BEFORE MONDAY

Sir Maurice Examines Sardar And Viravala

NEW DELHI, March 30.

Sir Maurice Gwyer saw Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Darbar Virawala this morning for the purpose of putting certain questions to them with regard to the points on which he desired to have further information.

After the meeting, which lasted for an hour, Sir Maurice Gwyer stated that he would not require to see the parties again and that he hoped to be in a position to give his decision on the reference not later than Monday next.—A.P.

"Yankee Clipper" At Lisbon

LISBON, Mar. 30.

"Yankee Clipper" which left Azores this morning arrived at 16/12 G.M.T. The clipper is on a survey flight across Southern Atlantic and is bound for Southampton.—Reuter.

Daladier's Speech In Rome Press

ROME, Mar. 30.

M. Daladier's speech appears in a very abbreviated form in the newspapers which do not comment.

Aazmesgo's headline reads, "M. Daladier continues already long series of nervers."—Reuter.

CO-OPERATION WITH LABOUR

"Indian employers have realised, and are realising every day, that the essence of success and prosperity of an industry is the harmonious co-operation between capital and labour. The employer has now realised that if he does not ask for that co-operation he will go to the wall," observed Mr. A. D. Shroff who led evidence before the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee on behalf of the Indian Merchants Chamber on Thursday.

Mr. Shroff agreed that the textile industry was the best organised industry in the country and any rise in the wage levels in it would react on other industries. Yet, he said, the industry could not bear the burden of increased wages, unless profits also increased.

He agreed that the provision of holidays with pay was an ideal one. He, however, declared that it was an impossible proposition to fulfil as, in his opinion, the industry was not in a position to bear the cost involved in it.

Messrs. M. C. Ghia and J. K. Mehta also appeared before the Committee.

Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

Thirty-fifth ordinary general meeting of the Shivrajpur Syndicate, Ltd., was held on Thursday evening at the Registered Office Killick Building, when R. C. Lowndes presided.

The report and audited statement of accounts revealed in view of lack of demand and the consequent low level of prices considerable decrease in shipments. The production at the mines however has been maintained. The capital expenditure of Rs. 16,452-4-5 has been incurred during the year. The lease of Pani Mine was renewed for a period of 20 years, the Kanara Mining syndicate was converted into a Private Limited Co., with a capital of Rs. 3.39.925. After setting aside a sum of Rs. 13.238 for depreciation a sum of Rs. 1.20.838-4 was recommended to declare a dividend of Rs. 2 per share. The chairman finally referred that the loss sustained by the company was due to the retirement of Mr. E. C Reid.

(Continued from col. 7)

almost all the Indians have to get their necessaries from India. Ceylon does not produce enough foodstuffs to feed even a fraction of her nationals nor does she produce enough cotton to clothe them. The cotton produced is enough for three days' consumption by the one and only local textile mill. Now, then, any restrictions of Indian entry will immediately affect the trade balance now in favour of India—since the importation of those stuffs consumed by Indians will automatically cease. The position of Ceylon will then be curious indeed. The one and only ground for her to ask India to open her markets for Ceylon products will vanish in thin air!

May we, therefore, appeal to Indian politicians and Nationalist papers to take up the case of Indians in Ceylon, whose position is getting worse day by day? It may be, according to the famous axiom of Mahatmaji that, "when the centre is not steady, the circumference will only be a makeshift" meaning that when India is still under tutelage of the British, she cannot hope to help her nationals abroad. But Congress to-day rules in eight provinces and has got certain amount of power to make the Central Government listen to her counsels through the Provincial Ministries.

Indo-Ceylon Relations

Need For Prompt Action

(Contributed).

By the allocation of a sum towards the cost of Indo-Ceylon Trade parleys in the Central Budget, a real attempt is at last made by the Central Government to adjust the trade relations between India and Ceylon. A resolution about to be moved by the Congress Party in the Legislature regarding cocoanuts opens the thorny subject bristling with difficulties. Yet, it is pleasing to note that Indian politicians and public have been taken up by the deteriorating position of Indians in Ceylon.

India and Ceylon are culturally bound from time immemorial. They are of the same stock have a common religion and even today Ceylon draws its main supply of foodstuffs and her labour force to keep her industries going, from India. It might then look very strange for an outsider to note the strained feelings between these communities, the hostility with which the Sinhalese, the major community in Ceylon, regard the Indians, and buttress their activities towards hounding out the "one million parasites" as a Minister put it, denoting Indians. The Ceylon Statute Book is saturated with anti-Indian Laws and not satisfied with this, the "homogeneous" Sinhalese Ministry is devising daily ways and means of how best they could deprive the peaceful Indians engaged in their vocations for years of their livelihood. Papers report it, that the Ministry contemplates passing an Ordinance whereby the daily paid Indians employed in the Government Departments numbering about 1,000 are to be unceremoniously kicked out of employment. Many of these have settled in Ceylon for years. But, any stick is big enough to harass the Indians, for the Sinhalese. An Indian Member recently spoke in the State Council to the effect that even Indian officers, in the Services of the Government are subjected to all sorts of pinpricks and the atmosphere is made very hot for them. The situation then could best be imagined and the Indian Government owes a duty towards her Nationals in the Island.

Short-sided View

Further it is reported, the Government proposes to tax all those who employ Indian Labour. This will result in some thousands of Indians being thrown out of employment, not to speak of the hardships, put in the way of firms and organisations. But, of course, this regulation will not apply to the Municipal scavengers and the estate labour, since any obstacle in this way will spell the ruin of the country. Thus, Ceylon will pick and choose in the "Indian human market" and Indians in Ceylon should always be hewers of stone and drawers of water.

With such background, the trade parleys are to take place. Ceylonese position passes one's comprehension. They want to sell more to India, they want to export more cocoanuts to the detriment of Indian cocoanut industry and they want to restrict the entry of Indians to Ceylon, barring of course the estate labour and Municipal scavengers. The situation seems paradoxical and I hope the Indian Government could easily read between the lines.

Whenever any mention of the treatment meted out to Indians is made, the Sinhalese politicians make a big show of the trade balance in favour of India, (last year it was 4 crores) and argue that India dares not alienate Ceylon and loose the trade. When about two years ago, the leaders of the various parties in the Central Legislature issued an appeal to Ceylon for harmonious relations between Ceylon and India, the appeal was poo-poohed by the Sinhalese and the leading daily—an anti-Indian paper—"refused to attach any importance to the statement of these Leaders." Such is the short-sightedness of the local politicians and the papers

Trade Balance

Taking the trade balance, Ceylon buys from India not because of any filial love of Empire brotherhood, but of sheer necessity. She buys whenever and wherever it is cheap and convenient. A point in this connection is the coal import. South Africa had the monopoly more or less of this until two years ago when because of the low prices, Ceylon imported from India.

It should be noted here that

(Continued in column 6.)

Ban Children From Race Course

Lectures And Examinations For Cricket Umpires

Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan in his weekly talk on Weekly Sports broadcast from Bombay Station of the All-India Radio said:—

In reply to the listener who asks me whether it is not true that the most expensive racing establishment will—on average—win the most in stake money, I have to say that I do not think this can be laid down as a hard and fast rule.

I have no doubt that the best horses and the best training and the best riding must bring forth very fine results, but racing is a queer game and my friend, if he studies our racing statistics carefully, will find that it is not by any means the most expensive establishment that heads the list on our Turf.

There are some owners who have dozens of horses and very few wins to their credit, and on the other hand there are some with just a couple of good 'uns who claim a very large proportion of the stake money in the end.

With the end of the Bombay Racing Season, the statistics of winning owners, trainers and jockeys have already been published and the only thing that I comment upon is the fact that the public—as a whole does not seem to have come out on top. It is nothing but the old, old story of "bad luck."

I went to the Hunt Gymkhana meeting yesterday and enjoyed some very sporting fare. I was told a couple of days ago that one of the gentleman riders, Loraine-Smith, is considered to be the best amateur rider in India. Well, he certainly rode very well indeed, placing twice and winning a beautifully judged race on "Rose of Persia II." Talking with a friend on the course yesterday, the latter raised a very interesting question. He wanted to know whether, if the price of tote tickets was reduced from ten rupees to five rupees, more money would be invested by the public. I think, personally, that there would be more betting and I say this because it is obvious that the habitual punter is not likely to lessen his stake, whilst a very great many others would be inclined to have a dip because the lower unit would afford them the possibility.

Just one other matter that I have been wanting to get off my chest for some time. Cannot something be done to prevent children below a certain age from frequenting the race course? I commend this to the notice of the authorities and I think it is an urgent matter requiring urgent attention.

Comments On Hockey

Now coming to Hockey, the preliminary rounds of the Aga Khan tournament have not been anything to particularly enthuse about. The Bombay Gymkhana was a trifle unlucky in the match against the Christ Church Old Boys and should have certainly drawn the game. I see in one of the papers to-day that there is a certain amount of heartburning in local hockey circles regarding the seeding and matter of the preliminary rounds and the tournament proper. Personally I do not think that this year there is any local side up to top class form, barring the G.I.P. Railway. And if the Kirkee teams have been given an idea of superiority, they are fully entitled to it.

Now let me tell those of you have written in asking whether the great Jhansi Heroes are coming this year, that they are coming definitely. I have this on the best authority and you must have seen all about it in print as well. I agree that Bombay does get a bit tired of reading of the visit of famous sides—visits that sometimes do not mature, but I think Dhyan Chand and Co., will not disappoint this time. I expect they will be first favourites—any team that has the services of the world's greatest forward is bound to be that—but I have no others news about the composition of that side.

I have always maintained that one-man sides will invariably lose to teams embodying perfect understand and team-work. That is where the present G.I.P. side is going to score. Provided of course that those fine backs don't get over-keen. That is the one danger ahead for them.

The Bombay Customs will have the usual old war horses out, but there seems to be some doubt as to whether Phiroze Khan will be available. His injury is evidently still standing in the way of his playing and that would make all the difference in the world to the chances of this now ageing side.

Football & Clubs

By the way, when and where do the Customs men practise? Can anybody let me know? I have a reason for asking this question. There is a great deal of discussion going on in football circles about the now famous—or shall I say notorious—Rule 33. An amendment is to be moved at the Annual General meeting of the All-India Football Federation to the effect that "it presumes to encroach on the liberty of the player by confining him to play for one club only during the course of a year." It is also put forward that as the Federation is concerned with amateurs only, there is no justification for so limiting the activities of a player, because Amateurs in other countries are certainly not subject to such a restriction.

It is said that this rule, if enforced, will place the Provincial Associations in a very difficult position as it is going to be very hard for them to enforce the Rule and that once the "paralysing effect of the Rule is recognised by the players and the public, the reaction will be that of "killing instead of fostering football."

It is the contention of the W.I.F.A. that this Rule will inevitably keep out of competitive football for certain periods of the season a large number of first class players, who, being 'bona-fide' members of several Clubs (as nearly all amateurs are) have for the sake of practice played during the early part of the season in a minor knock-out tournament for clubs which do not chose to or are not eligible to compete in subsequent League or knock-out Tournaments.

Another objection is that it contemplates the recognition of Transfers and professes to give power to Federation Council to impose sentences of suspension on players. It is rightly said that as it is purely amateur football which is concerned, the need for a transfer cannot possibly arise and that legislation is therefore superfluous. It is admitted however, that those who sponsored this Rule did so in the genuine belief that it would stop 'Sham-amateurism.' A better way is suggested and that is for every Provincial Association to put its house in order and those who tolerate sham-amateurism and such evils should be expelled. Now I am sure that the case—as I read it—is a strong one and will be of immense interest to all footballers.

There is just one point that I would like to mention and that is whether there is any hard and fast rule as to what does and does not constitute a 'bona-fide' club. I think that there are far too many sides in the country calling themselves "clubs" when they have no right to do so and I feel that if this question is tackled first, a great deal of ground will have been concerned towards eradicating the evils to combat which this Rule 33 has been framed.

Eleven striped jerseys do not make a club nor can an individual, however sporting he may be in his patronage of sport, say that he has—very laudably—got together players to play for him. I dare say you will understand what I am driving at, particularly those of you who have been interested in Indian football for the last few years.

Let us have a clear ruling on what the meaning of the word "club" is and then we shall be able to tackle the other matters easily. The professionals and sham-amateurs exist there is no doubt. I do not think even hockey has yet completely eradicated this state of affairs. But I really believe that the correct classification and consequent recognition of a "club" will solve a great many difficulties.

Cricket Umpiring

I told you the other day about the difficulty that exists regarding getting referees and now here comes some very interesting news about the question of Umpiring of Cricket in India.

A great authority has it that India has earned a somewhat unenviable reputation from visiting teams and also from our own players for the standard of Umpiring and there is now a concrete move afoot to make an attempt to improve the standard immediately.

The M.C.C. not being here to help in this matter, it is up to India to do the best she can in the matter, and lectures will be arranged—in a series—and the laws of the game will be gone through step by step and they will be enlarged upon in the light of experience of incidents that have already occurred. It is this practical application of the laws that will help to solve many a knotty cricket problem and it is often the case that there occur incidents which are not readily and easily covered under the rules. About 15 Laws will be dealt with in each lecture and then instructions to umpires will follow.

After this excellent procedure the Board of Examiners propose with the support of various teams to appoint umpires whose control of the game will be supervised. In this way it is hoped that the present rather poor standard of Umpiring in India will be raised to the first flight. I also hear that there is going to be a great effort in certain quarters to see that Umpires are paid. At least in the first class tournaments and fixtures.

I think this is a great idea and will find support in all cricket quarters. There are men behind this move who know as much as there is to know about cricket and since there are, fortunately, enthusiasts who want to umpire, the matter is not so difficult to tackle as that of officials in other games. You will read more about this shortly and I feel certain that an Indian on the way, well on the way, to Test honours, cannot afford any longer to neglect this most important department of Cricket.

THE PALESTINE PROBLEM

(Continued from Page 6)

directed primarily at transferring the jobless from building trades to agricultural workers in the colonies, Government Public Works and Port labour in Jaffa and Haifa."

Relief At Arabs' Expense

It is evident that the Jews relieved their unemployment problem at the expense of the Arab worker and peasant who had no support from any side and constitutes an effective denial to the Jewish claim that prosperity prevailed during that year and to Lord Malchett's statement which led Jewish workers abroad to believe that prosperity in Palestine was responsible for high wages which were supposed to be £1 a day and that, therefore, they must immigrate to Palestine where fortune awaited them.

It can be clearly shown that immigration was responsible for the introduction of unemployment which affected the social conditions of the working classes, whether peasantry or workers. A passer-by can see, in Tel Aviv, the tin huts and unsanitary barracks where thousands of Jewish live. In the figures collected by the municipality of Tel Aviv, we clearly see that many of the workers are still living in slum districts. In the enquiry made by them, 3,532 persons were included, as a random sample, of whom 869, or some 25 per cent, lived in wooden barracks and 2663 in houses. The average number of souls per single room among the working classes was 3.51 in a house room, and 3.7 in a barrack room.

This is not the whole picture of Jewish industry and unemployment, but we must content ourselves with what has been said in order to pass on to other subjects.

World Jewry

According to the terms of the Mandate, which were rightly refused by the Arabs and strongly opposed by all their representing bodies, the Jewish Agency was formed to represent world Jewry. It was also recognised as a consulting body to His Majesty's Government, whose occupation was required to secure the establishment of the National Home. But this Agency represented World Jewry and the welfare of the Jewish inhabitants of Palestine received very little consideration on the part of the Agency as their economic and social conditions were regarded as less important than World Jewish problems. Otherwise the situation of the Jews in Palestine would not have been so tragic also. However, this Agency gradually became so powerful and influential it was in a position to bring pressure to bear on His Majesty's Government, to realize the principal aim, that of securing the admission of as many Jews as possible into Palestine and of buying as many thousands of dunums of land as possible. The Arabs who constituted, and still constitute the overwhelming majority in the country, also had no say in the policy of the Government and their protests were not effective. They could not introduce legislation which would safeguard the cultivator or the worker on whose prosperity their existence as a Race depended.

MAHATMA GANDHI GAVE A WORLD-INTERVIEW TO MR. BIRCHALL, EMBRACING THE EUROPEAN SITUATION. MR. FREDERICK T. BIRCHALL IS THE CHIEF EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT OF THE "NEW YORK TIMES" AND IS NOW IN INDIA WITH A VIEW ULTIMATELY TO ARRANGING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THEIR OWN STAFF CORRESPONDENT IN INDIA.

When Stalin Was In Exile

Life Painted By Self-Taught Artists

MOSCOW, (By Mail)

Various episodes in the lives of Lenin and Stalin are depicted by self-taught artists in the "People's Fictorial Art" exhibition here.

About 300 paintings, drawings and sculptures trace the development of their careers, and the exhibition, to which office employees, cinema operators, students and farmers have contributed, is regarded as an important event in the history of Soviet art.

Many of the exhibits deal with Lenin's childhood and one gives a vivid picture of him listening to his mother playing the piano. Another shows him on the way home from a hunt conversing with two peasants.

A forceful impression is conveyed by a large canvas entitled "Stalin in Exile in East Siberia, 1903-04." Other incidents recorded include Stalin in Voroshilov at the front fashioned in concrete, "Stalin at the Batum Demonstration", and "Stalin Dispatches grain to Moscow from Tsaritsyn in 1918.'—Reuter.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S HEALTH DAY

Standing Committee Chairman's Tribute To Municipal Work

Appreciation of the successful work of the School Medical Department was expressed by Mr. A. P. Sabawalla, Chairman of the Standing Committee, presiding at the school children's function, organised by Dr. V. R. Bhoosrath on Saturday last, on the Gilder Tank Maidan and held under the auspices of the Public Health Department of the Bombay Municipality.

The president added that the milk ration introduced recently by the Bombay Municipality for the benefit of weak children would improve the standard of their health. He was glad to see that the school Clinic had become popular in a few years.

Dr. Mhatre, the Executive Health Officer, dealt with the origin and history of the school medical inspection movement and assured the audience that the system of school medical inspection supplemented by remedial measures and milk ration would make their children happier, healthier and stronger.

Drs. Mhaskar, Vora, Mrs. Malinibai Sukthankar spoke on several aspects of school children's health and remarked that it was their duty to remove the defects that came in the way of his or her education and physical growth.

Dr. Bhoosrath thanked the parents and school teachers who numbered about 3,000 on the occasion for their co-operation which was largely responsible for the success of the school child welfare activity in Bombay.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, March 30

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent paper	94/3
4 per cent 1960/70	109/14
5 per cent 1945/55	113/14
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	110/8
Bank of Hindusthan	XD 26
Bank of India	135/8
Central Bank	31/4
Imperial Bank F P	1510
Imperial Bank P P	366/4
Indian Overseas Bank	47
Reserve Bank	110/8
Union Bank	5/13
TEXTILES	
Ahmd New Textiles	402/8
Ambica	253/12
Arun	217/8
Arvind	1150
Asok	201/14
Bharatkhand	2200
Bombay Dyeing 830	830
Buckingham and Carnatics	178
Calico	589/6
Central India	212/8
Century	225
Colaba	110/10
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	480
Elgin	112/8
Gokak	126/14
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	46/4
Jubilee	203/12
Khatau Makanji	92/6
Kohinoor	720
Laxmi Cotton	480
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	96/4
Morarji	115
Mysore	85
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	200
Raipur	650
Rajnagar	185
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	68
Sholapur	3175
Simplex	69/6
Swadeshi	208/12
Vishnu	1115
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord	1380
Tata Hydro Ord	146/4
Tata Power Ord	1260
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	140
Ajmer Electrics	11/14
Amalgamated	12/6
Bombay Suburban	142/8
Bombay Tram	127/8
Lahore Electrics	445
Surat Electrics	158/2
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	315
Associated Cements	112/8
Belapur	170/10
Bombay Burma New	146/4
Bombay Burma Old	425
Bombay Steam	210
Bombay Telephone	78 XD
Br B Petrol	3/5/6
Burma Corporation	5/13
Dalmia Cement	9/8
Indian Bleaching	110/10
Industrial Investment Tr	40/8
Indian Radio Ord	380
Indian Radio Defd	390
Indian Copper	2/0/6
Indian Iron	28/6
Mysore Sugar	30/8
Port Canning	68
Premier Construction	60
Rohtas Industries	24/8
Scindia Steam	18/4
Shivrajpur	35
Tata Oil	36/12
Tata Steel Ordy	247
Tata Steel Defd	1135
JUTES	
Birla Jute	16/8
Howrah	54/14
Hukumchand	6/7
Kamarhatty	489
Kanknarrah	375
Lawrence	341/8
Reliance	62

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 24th March 1939

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.
CAPITAL:—		
Authorised—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each		11,25,00,000
Issued and Subscribed — 2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each		11,25,00,000
Called up— 75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each fully paid		3,75,00,000
1,50,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid		1,87,50,000 5,62,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders —Rs. 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares		5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund		5,55,00,000
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts		82,60,80,000
Loans against Securities per contra		
Acceptances for Constituents		6,60,000
Sundries		59,11,000
Rupees		94,44,01,000

ASSETS.	Rs.	Rs.
INVESTMENTS:—		
Government Securities	38,77,31,000	
Other Authorised Investments	96,90,000	39,74,21,000
ADVANCES:—		
Loans	8,79,68,000	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	24,23,79,000	
Bills Discounted and Purchased	4,66,19,000	37 69,66,000
Liability of Constituents for Acceptances per contra		6,60,000
Dead Stock		1,91,26,000
Sundries		64,52,000
Bullion		—
CASH:—		
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	6,26,15,000	
Balances with other Banks	8,21,51,000	14,47,66,000
Rupees		94,44,01,000

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 24th day of March 1939.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES—	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	15,99,73,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	179,78,06,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	10,89,37,000
Total Notes issued	206,67,16,000
Total Liabilities	206,67,16,000
ASSETS—	
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	Rs.
(a) Held in India	41,54,48,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	59,50,11,000
Total of A.	103,91,57,000
B. Rupee Coin	70,46,09,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	32,29,50,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	...
Total Assets	206,67,16,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 50.281 per cent.

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 24th March 1939.

LIABILITIES—	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Govt. of India	5,34,23,000
(2) Government of Burma	4,63,84,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	6,04,57,000
(b) Banks	12,84,45,000
(c) Others	65,70,000
Bills Payable	13,22,000
Other Liabilities	67,69,000
Rupees	40,33,70,000

ASSETS.	Rs.
Notes.—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	15,97,96,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	1,77,000
Rupee Coin	4,04,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,71,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	...
(b) External	...
(c) Government Treasury Bills	50,68,000
Balances held abroad*	14,85,40,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	1,77,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	2,00,000
Investments	6,47,35,000
Other Assets	63,79,000
Rupees	40,33,70,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

Position Of Scheduled Banks

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on 24th March 1939.

1. Demand Liabilities—		
(a) In India		122,53,71,000
(b) In Burma		6,24,61,000
2 Time Liabilities—		
(a) In India		104,30,74,000
(b) In Burma		4,35,74,000
3. Cash—		
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes —		
(a) In India	4,90,72,000	
(b) In Burma	79,000	
(ii) Burma Notes—		
(a) In India	41,000	
(b) In Burma	19,56,000	
(iii) Rupee Coin—		
(a) In India	61,65,000	
(b) In Burma	90,000	
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—		
(a) In India	32,58,000	
(b) In Burma	87,000	
4. Balances with Reserve Bank		12,69,85,000
5. Advances		
(a) In India		119,00,64,000
(b) In Burma		5,22,13,000
6. Bills discounted—		
(a) In India		7,40,59,000
(b) In Burma		31,41,000

GOLDEN SLIPPER

Ploughman Unearths Shoe Full Of Coins

PARIS, (By Mail)

An old shoe filled with 100 gold coins has been unearthed in a field by a young ploughman in the village of Priziac Brittany.

The coins—which date from 1860 to 1891—became wedged in the wheel of his plough and he was obliged to saw off the whole wheel in order to get them out.

News of the find spread through the village and men women and children rushed to the spot armed with spades and shovels—but their gold digging proved in vain.

The gold is believed to have been buried by a beggar who was arrested some 60 years ago after attacking and robbing a pedlar. He died in prison.—Reuter.

Business Dull On Calcutta Exchange

Calcutta, March 24.

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

The period under review was extremely dull on the Calcutta Stock Exchange. The disturbing political developments in Central Europe during the week-end caused a general uncertainty and interest was subdued in all sections. The only redeeming feature in an otherwise lifeless market was a rapid strengthening up in the price of Steel Corporation of Bengal which shot up to 118 from 10/10.

JUTE.

This section was very dull throughout the week. The rumours about the further Government orders for sand bags are current but the confirmation is still lacking. This is a complete absence of outside support even at the lower levels. Although business prospects continue bright, operators are sceptical of entering into further. Commitments. The disquieting reports from Central Europe have definitely checked any improvement in the values of shares. On the contrary the recent gains have been wiped out. Howrah moved up and down within a narrow compass in accordance with price fluctuations in cognate markets especially Hessians. The popular investment scrips recorded a substantial fall. Kamarhatty were priced at 496, Kankanarrah at 375, Anglo-India were quoted at 324, Bally at 193, Barnagore at 148, Budge Budge at 256, Belvedere at 346, Dalhousie at 315, Standard at 260, Auckland at 170, Albion at 192. Kinnison changed hands at 525. Among shares of small denominations Howrah fluctuated between 55 and 55/8 the close being in the region of 55/4. Clive were good at 25/14, National at 21/8, Presidency at 3/8, Agarpara found sellers at Rs. 17/2, Adamjee changed hands at 10/10, Hukumchand were done at 6/8, a deal in Soorah Jute was recorded at 9/4, Empire were quoted at 23/8, Reliance at 62.

COTTON.

Nothing of special interest, Kesoram ord. were done at 5/13, Kesoram Pref. found sellers at 119, Dunbar Preference were marked at 171. Cawnpore Textiles were done at 3/12.

COAL.

This was a most subdued section of all the sections. The buyers could dictate prices and the market was completely in buyers favour Bengal Coal foundsellers at 303, Equitable at 32/14, Dhemo main were marked at 12/10 c-div., Hurriladih at 11/6c div., Bokaro-Ramgarh were done at 14/4 ex. div., Raneegunj changed hands at 29, Katras-Jherriah found buyers at 26, Standard Coal were crossed at 22, Churulia done at 1/6, Jainty Central at 1/8, North Damuda at 4/2, Sendra at 7/8, South Karanpura at 4, Bhulanbararee at 6, Bhalgora at 4 Ex. Div.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Indian Iron and Steel moved up and down in consonance with Wall Street developments. The trading throughout was a colouriess character. The fluctuations were between 27/8 and 28/6 the close being in the region of 28/2. Steel Corporation of Bengal as indicated before were the most attractive feature, the price advancing to 11/9 to close steady at 11/7. Burma Corporation attracted no special interest and were no better than 5/12 at the close. Indian Copper easing off to 2 found support at the level and were a shade better at the close, buyers paying 2/1. Consolidated Tin were weak at 5/10. B. B. Petroleum were marked at at 3/6, B.I.C ord. found buyers at 2/12, Midnapore Zemindary weakened to 71. Indian Wood Products were marked at 22, Dalmia Cement ord. were easy at 9/6, Deferred were priced at 3/4, Bengal Telephone ord. were marked at 17/2, Preference hardened up to 13/14 Benares Electric changed hands at 13/4. In sugar shares Murree Brewery were priced at Rs. 11, Buland at 10/14. India General Navigation were easy at 92. Reserve Bank were good at 112.

SALE

From MONDAY 3rd to SATURDAY, 15th APRIL. We are offering STUPENDOUS BARGAINS in BOOKS, STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS, OFFICE REQUISITES, Etc.

A List of Book And Stationery Bargains Will Be Sent Free On Request

THACKER CO. LTD.

BOMBAY.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON FIVE POINTS DOWN

Quiet Tone On London Exchanges

NARROW MOVEMENTS IN GILTS

Gold And Silver Steady

BOMBAY, March 30.

NEW YORK COTTON

The cotton displayed better feeling in the opening in sympathy with Liverpool advices but the market showed considerable change due to mixed sentiment. Profit-taking and liquidation caused prices to decline.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

The general tone was quiet. Home Industrials were steady to firm but Oils occasionally moved against holders.

Fluctuations in Gilts were narrow.

BULLION

Silver prices both spot and forward were unchanged at 19-7 8 d. and 19-5 8 d. respectively.

Gold price was fixed higher by half a penny.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, March 30.

Previous closing	7.90
To-day's opening	7.93
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	7.85
Difference	—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

Liverpool, March 30.

Previous closing	4.48
To-day's opening	4.51
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	4.48
Difference	nil

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 153-8
July August	Rs. 153-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 30.

The New York cotton staged better show at the beginning on better Liverpool advices but later the sentiment was mixed and market underwent considerable change. The session opened with the trading in July option at 7.93 i.e. three points higher than the previous closing. Later some profit-taking and liquidation were in evidence and drifted lower July touching at 7.89.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, March 30.

The trading in Broach April/May began at Rs. 153-14 but dropped a little and finally the market closed at Rs. 153-10.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 30.

May (8.10/8.08) 8.12/8.12
July (7.90/7.89) 7.93/7.93
October (7.54/7.52) 7.66/7.65

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, March 30.

American March (4.61) 4.67
American May (4.56) 4.62
Egyptian March (6.25) 6.25
Egyptian May (6.25) 6.25

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, March 30.

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 0-10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5) 1-5 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7 3/4) 1-7 3/4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop March April (£24 7/16 paid and buyers) £24 1/2 paid and value
Dunlop April (£26 1/2) £29
Lightning April (£25 3/4) £26

RUBBER

Spot (8 value) 8 1/16 paid and sellers
Forward April June (8 paid and buyers) 8 1/8 paid and sellers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay March April (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 9/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 1/8
Groundnuts Coromandal April (£10 1/4) £10 3/8 sellers

METALS

Tin (£215 3/4 buyers £216 1/4 sellers Steady) £215 3/4 buyers £216 sellers Quiet.
Lead (£14 9/16 buyers £14 5/8 sellers. Steady) £14 1/2 buyers £14 9/16 sellers. Barely steady
Electrolytic Copper (£48 1/2 to £49 1/2) £48 1/2 to £49 1/2
Iron (162) 102

WOOL SALES

Good selection for New Zealand cross brods. Moderate for Australian Merinos

Inferior to superior
Lower (0-7 3/4) 0-6
Higher (1-1 1/2) 1-3 1/2

Scoured.

Inferior to superior
Lower (1-0 3/4) 1-1
Higher (1-9) 2-6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, March 30

The closing rate of March was 51 1/2d.

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, March 30.

Previous closing	4.68 1/8
To-day's opening	4.68 1/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/8

T. T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 30.

Previous closing	4.68.19
To-day's opening	4.68.12
To-day's closing	4.68.26

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, March 30.

Previous closing	176.76
To-day's opening	176.76
To-day's closing	176.76

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 30.

London Exchanges opened steady with sterling dollar quoted at 4.68.12 and advanced by one point to 4.68.13 where it remained stationary. Business was very small with no stimulating factor.

Franc opened at 176.76 There was no movement whatsoever with the rate remaining at the opening level.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32 sellers) 1-5 31/32 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.220) 13.220
New York on Bombay (35.05) 35.04
Berlin on Bombay (87 1/4) 87 1/4
London on Milan (89.02) 89.02
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/4 nominal) 0-8 1/4 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-6) £7-8-6 1/2
Silver (19 7/8d.) 19 7/8d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (3/4 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent.
4 months (7/8 to 7/8 per cent) 7/8 to 15/16 per cent.
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, March 30.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"India bought. America not increasing. Market quietly steady

LONDON SILVER

London, March 30.

Spot	(19 7/8d) 19 7/8d.
Forward	(19 5/8d) 19 5/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, March 30.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-6) £7-8-6 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, March 30.

Silver ready	52	7	6
Silver Chaitar	52	6	6
Silver Vaishakh	52	5	0

GOLD

Gold ready	37	0	3
Gold Chaitar	37	0	9
Gold Vaishakh	37	1	6
Sovereign	23	10	3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, March 30.

Wheat May	3	5	3
Wheat September	3	6	3
Linseed May	5	3	6
Linseed September	5	5	6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, March 30.

Liverpool wheat opened with New May at 50 3/8d. and July at 52 1/2d. After being quiet values eased tractionally under pressure of 32 tenders together with the fact that Argentine C.I.F. offers show no change.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago March 30.

Chicago wheat market opened steady with May at 67 5/8. Prices declined on local selling induced by favourable weekly weather report. May later touched at 67 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 30.

General Motor (dol 45 5/8) dol 46
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 26 5/8) do. 27 1/8
U S Common New Stock (dol 4 7/8) do. 55 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 116 3/8) unquoted.

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotations

Bombay, March 30.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 94/2 at 5 p.m. after touching as low as Rs. 93/12.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, March 30.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £81 1/2

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Tuesday, March 21 £83 1/2
Wednesday, March 22, £82 1/2
Thursday, March 23, £82 1/2
Friday, March 24, £83
Monday, March 27, £83
Tuesday, March 28, £82
Wednesday, March 29, £82

INDIAN LOANS

London March 30. 4-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£94 1/4) £94 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£82) £81 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£107 1/4) £107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£110 1/8) £110 1/4
4 per cent Indjan Stock 1948-53 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2
5 per cent 1942-47 (£106 1/4) £106 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£98 1/2) £98 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£102 1/2) £102 1/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£67 3/8) £67 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£94) £94 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 3/4) £102 3/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£105 1/4) £105 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£95 1/4) £95 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£105 3/4) £105 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 30.

London Stock Exchange market remained quiet with giltedged securities acting better. Three and half per cent was quoted at £81 1/2.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (16-1 1/2 16-1 1/2
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (56-6) 57-4 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 4) dol 4
Elec Music Industry (11-6) 11-6
Princhin Johnson (23-0) 23-0
Imperial Chemical (29-10 1/2) 29-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (59-6) 59-10 1/2
San Paulo / per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£23) £22 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (26-0) 26-0
Unilever Ordinary 34-3) 34-3
Ford Motors (19-9) 19-9
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£40) £40 3/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary (95) 95-7 1/2
Carreas 'A' (£6 1/8) £6 1/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (130) 130-7 1/2
P and O. S. N Company Deferred (21-9) 22-1 1/2
Distillers (89-6) 90
British Dyers (4-3) 4-3
British Celanese (3-6) 3-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (35-0) 35-0
Courtauld Ordinary (25-0) 25-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (3-4 1/2) 3-4 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (21-0) 21
Inter Nickels (dol 51 7/8) dol 52 1/4
Indian Irons (41-3) 41-3

TEA SHARES

Assam (16-3) 16-3
Donaro Tea (31-3) 31-3
Empire of India (20-9) 20-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£10 3/4) £10 3/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-1 1/2) 24-1 1/2
Gula Kelampong (18-9) 18-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-1 1/2) 27-1 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (31-3) 31-3
Burma Corporation (8-4 1/2) 8-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£12 5/8) £12 5/8
East Rand Proprietors (50-0) 49-4 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown (£15 3/8) £15 3/8
Association Portland Cement (68-9) 69-4 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (81-3) 81-3
Sub Nigel (£11) £11
Spring Mines Split Shares (27-6) 27-6
Union Corporation (£7 1/2) £7-1/2

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (20) 20-7 1/2
Anglo Iranian (83-9) 84-4 1/2
Burma Oil (80) 80-0
Mexican Eagle (6-10 1/2) 6-10 1-2
Shell Transport (81-3) 81-3
Royal Dutch (£34) £33 5/8

RAILWAY SHARES.

Great Western Ordinary (£26) £26 1/2
London Midland Ordinary (£12 3/4) £13
London North Eastern Def (£2 1/4) £2 1/4
London Southern Def (£13 1/2) £13 3/4
London Transport 5 per cent (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
London Transport 'C' (£71 1/2) £71 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Cheerful Opening But No Further Support

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 30.

On the Stock Exchange the good reception to M. Daladier's speech together with the decision to increase the territorial army caused the markets to open more cheerfully with the prices generally higher but the absence of any important buying resulted in part of the early gains being lost, though final prices in most sections were slightly higher.

Foreign Exchange markets were quiet and featureless. Apart from Swiss Franc which eased sharply following action of Swiss authorities in lowering Peg where at Franc held in terms of dollar.

Wall Street opened quietly firm.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Jutes Quiet

CALCUTTA, March 30.

Jutes ruled quiet and business was nothing but very meagre. Coals showed easier market with limited turnover. Teas rather dull and neglected.

Miscellaneous: An Speculative issues kept steady Other industrials did not show much importance

Government securities were quiet.

The closing quotations are:—

Two and three quarter per cent loan 1948/52 98/8, three and half per cent G P 94/2, three and half per cent loan 1947/50 103/13, four per cent loan 1943 107 small lot four per cent 1960/70 loan 109/9, three per cent NWFP 1952 98.

Railway: Bankura Damoodar 90.

Cotton: Bengal Nagpur 11.

Coals: Bengal 302, Burrakura 12/4, Dhemo Main 11/15 ex div. Hurriladih 11/16 c div. Seebpore 29/6 pref. ex div. Union 26, small lot.

Jutes: Adamjee ord 10/11, Ditto pref 126. Auckland 172, Anglo-India 325, Alliance pref 106/8, Cheviot 166, small lot, Clive 25/8, Delta 349, Ditto pref 121/8, Dalhousie 309/8, Ft. William 218/8 small lot, Hooghly pref 16/12, Howrah 55, Ditto seven per cent pref 151/8, Hukumchand 6/6, India 293/8, Kamarhatty 488, Kanknarrah 373, Naihati pref 143/8, Northbrook 33/8, Presidency 3/10 Reliance 60/8.

Miscellaneous: Burma corpn. 5/12, Consolidated tin 6, Indian copper 2/1, Tavoy tin 1/4, Bengal Potteries 5, Dalmia cement defd 3/2, Alkali and chemical pref 114, small odd lot, Shahjahanpur elec 7/4, Indian iron and steel 28/3, steel corpn ord 11/6, Ditto pref 94/8 small lot, B I corpn ord 2/12, c div. Dunlop rubber ord 15/4 ex div. small odd lot, Walford Transport 1/4, small lot, British Burma petrol 3/7 ct. Titaghur paper "A" ord 12/12, Soom tea 10 ct.—A. P.

Vishnu Cotton Mills Ltd.

The thirty-second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Vishnu Cotton Mills Ltd., was held at the registered office Fort, on Thursday evening when J. F. MacDonell presided.

The Directors recommended a dividend of Rs. 35 per share on 1600 preference shares and a dividend of Rs. 60 per share on 3200 ordinary shares which absorbs Rs. 2,48,000. The balance of Rs. 93,185-7-7 was carried forward. The cost of additions to machinery was Rs. 46,000. The buildings and Machinery at Sholapur and elsewhere were insured for Rs. 1,19,66,700. The profit and fixed charges were insured for £1,00,000.

BAN ON LATHIS TO CONTINUE

Echo Of Communal Tension At Jubbulpore

JUBBULPORE, March 30.

In view of the continued tension between Hindus and Muslims in Katni, following the disturbances which occurred during the Holi festival, the authorities have extended for one month, the Order under Section 144 prohibiting the carrying of lathis and forming processions and holding meetings, without permits.—A.P.

(Continued from column 7.)

S S Zinzan Maru for Shanghai: 800 bales cotton raw N Nagsee.

IMPORTS

S S Britannia Agent Anchor Line from Glasgow: 204 bdls hoe heads; 60 pcs pans; 87 cases elect lamps; 471 bdls spring steel; 75 bales old newspaper; 356 pcs stl tubes; 250 bdls pitch; 304 loose stl bars, 73 loose m s bars; 113 cartons sewing cotton thread on reels; 35 cases sewing cotton thread on reels; 100 bdls w i flats and rounds; 50 bags tiles broken: 357 pcs eware; 125 cases cottons; 98 cases whisky; 204 bags bolts and nuts; 250 pcs cast iron cisterns; 408 cases beer; 125 bags scrap leather; 114 loose stl channels; 77 loose stl angles; 100 bales unreal news papers.

From Liverpool: 795 tons pig iron; 75 trs packing paper; 430 cases cottons; 87 bales cottons; 41 cases cigarettes; 66 brls pitch; 143 cases machinery; 60 d/bags stearine; 49 cases aluminium circles; 58 loose c i flanged pipes; 102 bales wool tops; 60 bags flusorspar; 150 bags broken tiles; 50 bdls iron boot protectors; 225 bales old news paper; 49 cases cnd fish, 100 bags carbonate of ammonia; 75 bales strawboard; 50 cases said to contain grapefruit. 83 bdls bicycle rims; 300 bags hydrosulphite of soda; 534 bags dms bleaching powder; 12t dms dry aniline dye; 70 cts empty tins; 40 kegs muriate of ammonia; 100 kegs hyposulphite of soda; 120 dms sodium sulphide; 110 bales tyres and tubes; 57 single tyres;

From Alexandria: 1083 bales cotton.

From Marseilles: 40 csks ferro manganese.

A HIMALAYAN HOSPITAL

Appeal For Funds

With the end of 1938 the Ramakrishna Sevashrama, Shymala Tal, Himalayas has completed the twenty-fourth year of its useful career. We have great pleasure in presenting a short report on its working during the period

The Sevashrama was started in 1914 in the Vivekananda Ashrama, Shyamala Tal. It is situated at a height of 4,944 feet above sea-level, and at a distance of 11 miles from the nearest Railway Station of Tanakpur, R. K Ry. Though the centre could have been set apart solely for meditation and other spiritual disciplines. it has ever been alert since its very inception in removing the sufferings of poor, sick hill-people in and around the locality. It has thus been holding aloft the ideal of selfless service propounded by the illustrious Swami Vivekananda, and keeping alive in a tangible manner the memory of the great Patriot-Saint who visited Almora and other places in the Himalayas.

We are in urgent need of (1) Funds for the upkeep of the Sevashrama and (2) a Permanent Fund of not less than Rs. 20,000. The Sevashrama has been fulfilling an acute want of the poor and helpless hill-people. Its record of work for the last 24 years has been one of steady growth, with ever-increasing responsibilities of the management. Though we have been purchasing larger supplies of medicines etc., every year still they are not adequate for our needs. And also for want of many modern appliances and outfits we are often painfully obliged to send away many ailing people. We keenly feel, therefore, the imperative need of putting the Institution on a sound financial basis, and for securing the permanence of its work for the benefit of the poor hill-people. The nucleus of a Permanent Fund has already been formed with a sum of Rs. 3,300. The endowment of a bed costs only Rs. 1,000. Such endowments may be made to perpetuate the memory of any near and dear relative or friend and are earnestly invited.

We wish to draw the attention of our supporters to the fact that in the year under review we had to buy much larger supplies of medicines and appliances while the amount of receipts was very much less than in the previous years. Consequently, the Sevashrama has incurred a debt of Rs. 154-5-5 which has to be liquidated besides meeting the expenses of the current year.

Contributions, however small, will be thankfully accepted and acknowledged by Swami Virajananda, Secretary, the Ramakrishna Sevashrama Shyamala Tal, Sukhidhang P. O. Via Tanakpur, Dt. Almora, U.P.

Decree To Bring To Book Republican Offenders

MADRID, Mar. 30.

A decree has been issued ordering public employees of Madrid Province and soldiers, who served with the Republic and persons having knowledge of crimes committed during the Republican regime to report to the authorities. —Reuter.

City And Suburban Acceptors

LONDON, March 30.

City and Suburban final acceptors with weights:—Unbreakable 9|0, Mormondhill 8|13, Bistolfi 8|10, Agincourt 8|5, Rodeo-Second 8|4, Halcyon Gift 8|4, Hotbunsecond 8|2, Croiseun 8|1, Quartiermaitre 7|12, Oversecond 7|12, Pigskin 7|11, Taran 7|11, Highrank 7|10, Portefueille 7|2, Cavalrycall 7|1, Esquemeling 7|1.—Reuter.

AGRICULTURAL INCOME-TAX

PATNA, March 30.

The demand under agricultural income-tax was passed to-day by the Bihar Assembly after a debate on a cut motion of Mr. C. P. N. Sinha, Leader of the Opposition, to postpone the operation of the Agricultural Income-tax Act for the present.

The Finance Minister, the Hon. Mr. Anugraha Narain Sinha, opposing the motion sympathised with the Zemindars in their present distress, but regretted his inability to postpone the operation of the Act.—United Press.

KOLHAPUR BANS PRAJA PARISHAD

KOLHAPUR, March 30.

The Kolhapur Durbar has declared the Prajaparishad and all its activities unlawful.

Under the orders of the District Magistrate, Kolhapur, the police carried out searches of the houses of Messrs Rulkar, Shreshthi, Shenolikar, Havie, Gaikwad, Lokasewa Sangh and others, last night.

Some papers and receipts of the Prajaparishad were taken away by the police.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, March 30.

Turner Morrison s.s. Nawab of 3424 reg tons Capt W N Dyett arrived from Calcutta via Madras and Malabar Coast Ports with coal and general cargo

M B Kaisha's s.s. Kenugawa Maru of 4978 reg tons Capt O Yokowo arrived from Yokohama via Moji Singapore Rangoon Madras Colombo and Cochin with general cargo.

Anglo Iranian Oil s.s. Kumaki of 434 reg tons Capt W Coupe arrived from Abadan via Bushire in water ballast

M M s.s. Steel Trader of 3450 reg tons Capt J H Halliday arrived from Houstan via American Ports Suez Aden and Karachi with general cargo

P and O S N s.s. Carthage of 7665 reg tons Capt H Williams arrived from London via Marseilles Malta Port Said and Aden with passengers and general cargo

Scindia Steam Nvg. s.s. Jalayamuna of 3080 reg tons Capt P L Matches arrived from Rangoon via Colombo and Malabar Coast Ports with general cargo

B I S N s.s. Bankura of 1896 reg tons Capt R R Marsh arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports Karachi and Kathiawar Coast Ports with passengers and general cargo.

P and O S N s.s. Viceroy of India of 10027 reg tons Capt E A J W Carter arrived from London via Gibraltar Marseilles Port Said and Aden with passengers and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Vita of 1955 reg tons Capt F Harrison arrived from Karachi via Port Okha and Porebunder with passengers and general cargo

SAILED

F F Campbell s.s. City of Corinth of 3424 reg tons Capt C Collard sailed for Cochin Colombo Madras Rangoon and Calcutta with local and same bottom cargo

O S Kaisha's s.s. Mansei Maru of 4823 reg tons Capt T Takeshita sailed for Karachi via Marmagoa Port Div Navlakhi and Kundla with passengers local and same bottom cargo

Turner Morrison s.s. Bahadur of 3397 reg tons Capt H H Gibson sailed for Akyab in water ballast

P and O S N s.s. Carthage of 7665 reg tons Capt H Williams sailed for Kobe via Colombo and China Japan Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Vasna of 2026 reg tons Capt T J Murphy sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo

M B Kaisha's s.s Kinugawa Maru of 4978 reg tons Capt Yokowo sailed for Okha Dedi Bunder and Karachi with same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 30-3-39.

S S Karanja (MM) for Porebunder Marmagoa and African Coast Ports
S S Bankura (MM) for Kathiawar Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports
S S Varsova (MM) for Kathiawar Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, March 30.

1 C/Canterbury 5290 Karachi 2-4 K Nixon
2 Steel Trader 3450 Colombo 31-3 M M
5 Ginyo Maru 6128 Kundla 31-3 N Y Kaisha
8 Kinugawa Maru 4978 Port Okha 30-3 M B Kaisha
12 Britannia 5276 Karachi 1-4 Anchor Line
13 Lady Denison Pender 841 NF 1-4 Eastern Tele:
14 Lichtenfels 4594 Hamburg 2-4 L Edwards
15 George M Livanos 2294 Port Said 1-4 L Dreyfus

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Jalayamuna 3089 NF NF Scindia S N
3 Cape Sable 2708 Calcutta 31-3 Mackintosh
4 Vasna 2028 Busra 30-3 M M
6 Odda 470 Cochin N F S Hassum
8 Nawab 3424 Moulmein 30-3 T Morrison
12/13 Orna 4020 Calcutta 3-4 M M
16 Shriyati 250 NF NF Malabar

PRINCE'S DOCK

D/E Pundit 3199 Rangoon 1-4 T M
G Janaki 530 NF NF Malabar S C
K Sonavati 968 NF NF B S N
N/O Islami 3617 Calcutta 31-3 T M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Warfield 4-4-39 M M
Comorin 6-4-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 13-4-39 P and O S N
Cathay 20-4-39 P and O S N
Stratheden 24-4-39 P and O S N

FROM HULL

Kioto 1-4-39 J Finlay

FROM LIVERPOOL

Harmonides 4-4-39 J Finlay

HAMBURG

Kybfels 4-4-39 L Edwards
Kandelfels 29-3-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Salavati 10-4-39 L Edwards
Vito 7-4-39 Volkart Bros
City of Royville 11-4-39 L Edwards
Pres. Monroe 20-4-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Garfield 6-4-39 F F Campbell

FROM OSLO

Japan 7-4-39 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 24-4-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Casaregis 3-4-39 L Triestino
Paolina 6-4-39 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 10-4-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Melbourne Maru 3-4-39 O S Kaisha
Anyo Maru 24-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Victoria 5-4-39 L Triestino
Nagato Maru 14-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Eihuku Maru 23-4-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Verde 20-4-39 L Triestino

FROM BASRA

Varsova 1-4-39 M M
Bamora 6-4-39 M M

FROM JEDDAH

El-Hind 2-4-39 Sc S N

FROM SYDNEY

Strathallan 8-4-39 P and O S N

FROM RANGOON

Jalapadma 4-4-39 Sc. S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 1-4-39 M M
Tairea 15-4-39 M M

FROM MOULMEIN

Nirpura 4-4-39 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 6-4-39 M M
Ginyo Maru 6-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Britannia 7-4-39 Anchor Line

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Viceroy of India 1-4-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 15-4-39 P and O S N
Strathallan 8-4-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 22-4-39 P and O S N
Stratheden 29-4-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia 7-4-39 Anchor Line
City of Simla 5-4-39 K Nixon
City of Canterbury 17-4-39 K Nixon
Circassia 21-4-39 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 8-4-39 F F Campbell
City of Corinth 29-3-39 F F Campbell

FOR PORT SAID

George M Livanos 1-4-39 L Dreyfus

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 20-4-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 8-5-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Melbourne Maru 12-4-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 10-4-39 L Triestino
Genyo Maru 15-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Ranchi 27-4-39 P and O S N
Zinzan Maru 2-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Melbourne Maru 12-4-39 O S Kaisha
Nagpore 13-4-39 P and O S N
Conte Rosso 24-4-39 L Triestino

FOR GERMANY

Lichtenfels 2-4-39 L Edwards

FOR SYDNEY

Comorin 6-4-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bankura 5-4-39 M M
Varsova 6-4-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Tairea 26-4-39 M M
Karanja 12-4-39 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Islami 31-3-39 T Morrison
Orna 3-4-39 M M

FOR RANGOON

Pundit 1-4-39 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI

Ginyo Maru 30-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Britannia 1-4-39 Anchor Line
Vita 1-4-39 M M
Nagpore 1-4-39 M M
City of Canterbury 2-4-39 K Nixon

B P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Kalarand 28-3-39.
S S Bangalore 28-3-39
S S City of Canterbury 27-3-39
S S Pundit 28-3-39
S S Parvati 28-3-39
S S Oostcappelle 28-3-39
S S Sophia Marie 28-3-39
S S City of Corinth 28-3-39
S S Ginyo Maru 28-3-39
S S Mansei Maru 28-3-39
S S Castalia 28-3-39
S S Nagpore 28-3-39
S S Noorjhan (boats) 29-3-39

EXPORT

Bombay, March 30.

S S Viceroy of India for London: 50 bags fennel seed A P Gupta; 100 bags dry [illegible] A P Gupta; 6 bales sheep ski[illegible]ed M R Shaffi; 6 bales sheep ski[illegible]anned F Janmahomed; 7 bales sheep skins tanned K Lalbhai; 24 bales cow hides tanned M Esmail; 1135 bags linseed P Haridas; 1185 bags linseed T Popatbhai; 310 bags ground nut kernel B Balwant; 315 bags ground nut in shell D Chhotalal; 1360 bags ground nut oil cake P Surchand; 691 bags ground nut oil cake M Bhuta; 1350 bags ground nut oil cake P Haridas; 500 bags lentils S M Rajgor; 331 bags gum kereya K M Nathoo 25 bales hemp D Anandji; 42 cases bristles Cox and Kings; 27 cases bristles R Amin; 18 bags fish hards R Dhunji; 29 cases bristles B P and Hayley.

For Montreal: 300 bags groundnut kernel The East Asiatic; 500 bags ground nut kernel S M Rajgor.

For Marseilles: 320 bags ground nut kernels S M Rajgor

S S Leichtenfels for Antwerp: 2000 pkts myrabollam P Mathradas; 120 bags mustard seed B Balwant; 2000 pkts ground nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 25 bales hemp G N Umersey; 28 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 4000 pkts myrabollam H Trikamji; 110 bales cotton raw N Nagsee; 55 bales cotton raw Suleman; 330 bales cotton raw B Cursondas.

For Hamburg: 165 bags mustard seed R Ratilal; 1400 bags ground nut oil cake F H Kassam; 1334 bags ground nut oil cake P Surchand; 27 bags ground nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 120 bags mustard seed B Balwant; 40 bags deer horns H A Mohamed; 156 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 110 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg; 5 bales cotton raw K Devchand.

C/O Canterbury for Liverpool: 18 bales wool raw H A Panju; 100 bales wool raw C Lister; 2560 bags ground nut oil cake K Devchand; 675 bags linseed oil cake K Devchand; 1400 bags ground nut oil cake Western India Export.

For Glasgow: 1485 bags massoor Ralli Bros.

S S Britania for Liverpool: 1280 bags ground nut cake K Devchand; 200 bags fennel seed S M Rajgor; 50 bales cotton twist waste M Chandulal; 25 dms ground nut oil Swastik Oil Mills;

For Manchester: 50 bales cotton twist waste M Chandulal; 150 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 75 bales cotton waste P D Vora; 425 bales cotton raw Ramnarain.

For Marseilles: 124 bags mustard seed M Bhuta.

For Glasgow: 30 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Leichtenfels for Rotterdam: 4000 pkts groundnut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 63 bales cotton raw Bombay.

For Gothenburg: 100 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 26 bales cotton fly V A Save; 28 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

For Stockholm: 25 bales cotton fly V A Save.

For Copenhagen: 52 bags kang grain K Devji.

For Ghent: 250 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton; 125 bales cotton raw Suleman.

S S City of Cornith for Philadelphia: 62 bales ds goat skins D Abraham; 25 bales wool raw C Lester.

For Boston: 21 bales goat skin D Abraham.

S S Carthage for Hongkong: 21 bags uplet D Manoharlal

(Continued in Col. 4)

Roosevelt's Effort To Recapture World Markets For Cotton

HEAVY STRADDLE SELLING IN LIVERPOOL MARKET

Senate's Opposition May Limit Funds

BOMBAY: MAR. 30.

ON THE NEW YORK COTTON MARKET CHANGES WERE MIXED. SELLING INCLUDED BOMBAY REVERSING AND LIQUIDATION BUT BOMBAY WAS BUYING DISTANT MONTHS ON THE EXPECTATIONS OF EXPORT SUBSIDY PLAN TO ELIMINATE CURRENT DISCOUNTS.

BELIEF IS HELD THAT ROOSEVELT'S SUBSIDY PROPOSALS ARE INCONCLUSIVE PRIOR TO LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENTS AND THAT THE SENATE OPPOSITION MAY LIMIT FUNDS NECESSARY TO OPERATE THE PROGRAMME.

President Roosevelt's support for United States cotton export subsidy proposals in an effort to recapture world markets resulted in a sharp break of prices for American futures on Liverpool Cotton Exchange on Wednesday and a decline of 25 points was recorded. Heavy general liquidation was featured with demands. Small moreover the decline was accelerated by the uncovering of stop-loss orders. Subsequently values rallied partially owing to the belief that decline was overdone and realisation that subsides were at present only suggested unaccomplished facts.

NEW YORK MARKETS

The New York cotton markets opened steady. There was commission house and Liverpool buying. Textiles were active. Finally distants were firmed and longs were transferring to forwards.

Two cables received here read:

New York: Bombay liquidation was a factor on the cotton market. The Senate Banking Committee is at present holding hearings on the proposal to permit Commodity Credit Corporation to sell loan stocks at market value.

Washington: President Roosevelt at a Press Conference said that he favours moderate Government payments on all cotton exported on these lines: (1) Payment of 1.25 per bale to producers who will release their loan cotton to the market. (2) A moderate payment on all cotton exports after the plan has become effective. Further he said "What we are proposing is to restore the normal competitive position of American cotton and our normal share of the world market." The President continued that the problem calls for getting about eight million bales from the United States and then controlling output so that the country can hope to grow enough cotton for domestic and foreign markets and no more, expressing the opinion that a five million bale carry-over is considered normal.

July delivery opened at a decline of 6 points at 7.90 and a further decline of 4 points at 7.86 marked the low level for the day. Later on there was improved buying and July was quoted at 7.91 which was the highest level. The market closed at 9 net decline of 7 to 6 points for near months but distant months advanced 6 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices declined 7 points at 8.83 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

Under increased selling near months on the New Orleans market declined 7 points. There was fairly active buying for distants which improved 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 8.55 c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 24 points with July 4.36. There was heavy general liquidation and stoploss selling. The offtake was small. President Roosevelt's support of export subsidy proposals was regarded as unsettling factor. Later on there was replacement buying. There was evening up of open business pending definite Washington developments and the market closed at a decline of 15 to 7 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 22 points at 4.96 d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

In sympathy with weakness in American cotton, Egyptian prices also weakened and Giza futures declined 11 to 12 points and uppers futures lost 22 to 9 points. The Alexandria cotton market was also quiet and Sakels futures declined 20 to 18 points and Ashmouni futures closed 17 to 21 points down.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (3 p.m.)	7.91—05
New York July lowest (10-54 a.m.)	7.86—10
Liverpool July highest	4.48—12
Liverpool July lowest	4.35—25

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Considerable Congressional opposition to subsidy plan with Agricultural bloc presently favouring Smith Plan, which would mean moderately lower domestic and foreign price. Ultimate outcome uncertain.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: 'Market unsettled. Decline caused by unsettled political situation in Germany Poland also Washington developments. Think the market is very dangerous at present.'

'Although bitter fight Congress on President's plan inevitable think free market growing crop assured. Feel chances early release cotton stronger now.'

New York: 'Market acting well notwithstanding disturbing influence President's plans. There is doubt adoption. Dry goods trade improving.'

'President recommends export subsidy, details unavailable, questionable whether Congress will accept recommendations. Any payment appropriations approved by house.'

Messrs. Bisnwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Roosevelt recommends export subsidy our opinion is that the position is unfavourable in the long run.

View Roosevelt support think export bounty likely. Liverpool recently 25 points below parity partly discounting bonus. If bonus adopted Liverpool might decline further temporarily but think plan constructive as would remove major uncertainty.

Politics overshadowing other factors otherwise bullish most commodities cotton despite strong opposition Congress which may support market at times think Government subsidy plan main feature prefer sales here on any recoveries.

Panicky selling to-day's opener on newspaper report President subsidy plan now steadier on realization nothing yet official and expectations strong opposition Congress impossible give opinion under existing uncertainties.

New York: Market influenced by fear of adverse legislation greatly exaggerated Spot month apt to be relatively firm and think well of transferring your short interest now planting is making good progress.

Caution accepting President statement as final advisable. Awaiting definite details technic working programme also amount subsidy preferable. Both Senators Smith George opposing plan.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, March 29

May	8.08—07
July	7.90—06
October	7.64+07
December	7.58+06
January	7.59+08
March	7.65+09
Middling Spot	8.83—07

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, March 29

May	8.19—07
July	8.00—06
October	7.74+06
Middling Spot	8.55—07

NEW YORK
New York, March 29

11-00 A.M. RANGES—	
May	8.06/8.06
July	7.87/7.87
October	7.56/7.56
NOON CALL—	
May	8.05
July	7.86
October	7.53

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, March 29

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	2,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	1,000 bales.
Day's exports to China and Japan	2,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, March 29

March	4.66—16
April	4.63—16
May	4.60—15
June	4.54—13
July	4.48—12
August	4.44—11
September	4.41—11
October	4.41—09
November	4.39—08
December	4.40—08
January	4.42—07
February	4.43—07
March	4.45—07
Middling Spot	4.96—22
	10-12 a.m. quotations
May	4.55
July	4.47

LONDON SEEDS
London, March 29

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. Mar sellers	£11-2-6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. Mar sellers	12-11-3
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. Mar Apl sellers	12-17-6
Rapeseed Toria Mar Apl sellers	11-7-6
Castorseeds Bombay Hull c.i.f. Mar Apl sellers	10-10-0

LONDON PRODUCE
London, March 29

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Mar Apl sellers	20/1 1/2
Wheat Barletta Russo	unquoted
Wheat South Australian Mar sellers	20/9

LINSEED OIL
London, March 29

Linseed oil naked London per cwt April sellers	24
Linseed oil naked London per cwt May Aug sellers	24

LONDON RUBBER
London, March 29

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb Sellers	8 1/8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 30

In sympathy with a decline of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 154 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 153/12. Later on there was active buying by professional bulls and prices advanced to Rs. 155 and steadied at Rs. 154/12. Judging the action of the Liverpool market, we believe that prices in the local market are unduly high as a result of manipulation by big operators. We think it risky to have any long interest and prefer to have no interest in Broach A/M delivery pending Washington developments.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 2 points and it opened 3 points up. In the local market there was some realising and Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 154. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—	
Broach A/M	Rs. 153 8 0
Broach J/A	153 16 0
Fine M G—	
Oomra May	140 12 0
Oomra July	141 2 0
Bengal May	115 6 0
Bengal July	115 12 0
F G M G—	

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, March 30.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—				
Bengal U.P.	124	121	118	115
Punjab	121	121	118	115
Rajputana	126	123	120	117
Oomra No. 3	148	145	143	139
C P. No. 1	163	160	157	154
C P. No. 2	154	151	148	145
Broach No. 2	159	157	155	153
Surat	204	202	200	198
Rajpipla	200	196	196	194
Navsari	212	210	208	206

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, March 30.

Bengal Superfine	122/23
Bengal Fine	118/19
Bengal F.G.	116/17
C P. 1	156/59
C P. 2	148/49
Arvi	147/48
Amraoti	139/43
Ellichpur	146/47
Berar	139/43
Malkapur	138/39
Khandesh	121/31
Jalna/Sailu	135/37
Burwah/Sanavad	141/43
Khandwa	141/43
Mathia F.G.	111/15
Broach	157/62
Punjab 4 F.	177/82
Punjab 289F.	209/14
Sindh N.T.	189/201
Ankleshwar/Jaghadia	197/99
Surat	202/04
Navsari	209/10
Western Farm	169/74

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, March 30.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	28-3-39	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	81	36,057	46,287
Central India	863	201,272	36,018
Barsi and Nagar	692	62,400	124,678
Hyderabad-Gaorani		4,183	36,610
Berar	733	148,876	286,677
Central Provinces	206	52,838	59,031
Total Oomras	2,575	485,626	569,301
Dholera	896	141,374	50,148
N.-W. Provinces	37	2,284	2,558
Rajputana	440	51,995	12,212
Sind-Punjab	907	284,716	450,518
Broach	7,992	257,092	75,705
Coompta and Dharwar	1,044	18,630	11,558
Westerns-Northerns	198	23,158	9,080
Cocoanada		84	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,553	1,417
American		2,578	152,829
Egyptian, African and Sudan	10,983	218,761	273,015
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		7	1,170
Total	25,072	1,488,858	1,809 623
Arrived by road to 23rd Mar. 39		286,183	...

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 23rd Mar.
In full-pressed Bales.

	28-3-39	This year.	Last year.
Europe	2,779	191,832	177,684
Japan and China	10,190	612,883	373,547
Coast Ports	50	22,537	41,199
Up-country by Rail		171,321	231,553
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		24,535	15,077
Total	13,019	1,023,108	839,060

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 29-3-39	3526000	7302000
Receipts Yesterday 29-3-39	2000	8000
Exports to date 29-3-39	2922000	4866000
Stock at Ports 24-3-39	2340000	3044000
Stock at Interior Towns 24-3-39	2983000	2428000
Stock at Liverpool 24-3-39	961000	1203000
Visible Supply 24-3-39	6359000	7228000
Quantity in sight 24-3-39	8283000	12526000
Quantity out of sight 24-3-39	7559000	8179000

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 28

Broach A/M opening 155 1/2 highest 156 7/8 lowest 155 3/8 closing 155 1/2

Broach J/A opening 155 3/4 highest 157 1/8 lowest 155 1/2 closing 155 3/4

Oomra May opening 142 highest 143 lowest 141 3/4 closing 142 3/8

Oomra July opening 142 3/8 highest 143 1/2 lowest 142 1/4 closing 142 7/8

Bengal May opening 116 highest 118 lowest 116 closing 116 3/4

Bengal July opening 116 1/2 highest 118 1/2 lowest 116 1/2 closing 117

Night session: Broach J/A opening 155 3/8 highest 155 3/4 lowest 155 1/8 closing 155 1/8.

Broach A/M closing 154 3/4

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 30

Yesterday London gold price improved 1/2d. to £7-8-6. London Paris Exchange rate was 3 points down at 176.76, and Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68 1/8. London silver prices declined 1/16d to 19 7/8d for Spot while forward was unchanged at 19 5/8d. Business was small and the market was quietly steady with sellers at 1/16 over fixed prices. New York silver was fixed at 42 3/4 cents. and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 8/8. London Bombay Spot parity was Rs 52-5-5 and forward was Rs. 51-13-9. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-10-6. The local market was fairly steady but business was restricted and prices fluctuated within a narrow range

GOLD			
Ready	36	15	9
Chaitra delivery	37	0	3
Chaitra Tejimandi	0	0	9
Vaishakh delivery	37	0	9
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	3	0
SILVER			
Ready	52	8	0
Chaitra delivery	52	7	0
Chaitra Tejimandi	0	4	0
Vaishakh delivery	52	5	6
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	11	0

LONDON SILVER
London, March 29

Spot	19 7/8
Forward	19 5/8

LONDON GOLD
London, March 29

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-8-6

LONDON METALS

London, March 29

Copper	£43 6 3
Lead	£14 15 0
Spelter	£13 17 6
Tin	£215 5 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, March 30.

London Market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£43-5-0
Standard copper 3 months	£43-10-0
Electrolytic copper	£49-10-0
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 48-6-0
Tone:—Steady.	

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, March 29.

April	£10-3-9.
May	£10-5-0.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, March 30.

Castorseeds May—	
Opening	26 14 0
Highest	26 14 0
Lowest	26 13 6
Closing	26 14 0
Groundnuts May—	
Opening	27 5 6
Highest	27 7 6
Lowest	27 4 0
Closing	27 5 6
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	24 5 0
Highest	24 14 3
Lowest	24 5 0
Closing	24 10 0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, March 29.

March	51 1/4d.
May	52 3/8d.
March New	49 3/4d.
May New	50 3/4d.
July New	52 3/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, March 29.

May	dol 0.67 1/2.
July	dol 0.67 1/2.
September	dol 0.68 3/8.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, March 30.

Ready Javas	15 9 6
Shipment May-June	5 14 9
Shipment July-Sept.	5 13 3
Java Spot	F 6.45.

New York Sugar

New York, March 29.

July	2.00.
September	2.03.
November	2.06.
January	2.00.

LONDON SUGAR

London, March 29

May	sh. 6 5 3/4d

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, March 29

GIZA 2—	
Spot	6.77—9
March	6.62—11
May	6.65—11
July	6.70—11
October	6.74—11
November	6.74—11
January	6.74—12
UPPER—	
Spot	5.76—13
March	5.64—09
May	5.65—22
July	5.68—10
October	5.61—09
November	5.63—09
January	5.65—09

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, March 29

SAKELS—	
May	11.75—20
July	11.80—20
November	12.05—18
ASHMOUNI—	
April	9.50—17
June	9.60—19
August	9.60—19
October	9.55—20
December	9.55—
GIZA—	
May	11.60—26
July	11.70—26
November	11.75—28
January	11.80—28

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 30

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	94/6
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	98/6
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	100/2
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	101/12
3 per cent 1963/65	97/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55	104/2
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds	107/3
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	109/10
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	115/4
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	100/10
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	104/4
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945/55	113/14
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1972 B P T	109
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	108
5 per cent 1954 M Deb	116
6 per cent M Deb 1954	129
6 per cent K P T 1956	125

Note:- Tone easy.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, March 30

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/5 7/8
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T D D	1/5 15/16
Bank's buying T T	1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D	1/6
Bank's buying 3 months	1/6 1/16 to Feb
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T	286 5/8
Bank's buying T T	284
Bank's buying D D	283 1/8
PARIS—	
Bank's selling T T	1,309
Bank's buying T T	1,326
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T	78 3/8
Bank's buying T T	77 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days	76 7/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D	65 3/8
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D	65 1/4
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D	84
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D	47
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D	134 1/2
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D	86 1/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York London	4.68.12 29th instant
Japan London	1/2 1/64 30th instant
Hongkong London	1/2 7/8 30th instant
Shanghai London	0/8 1/4 30th instant
Java London	8.79 5/8 30th instant
London Paris	176.76 29th instant
London Belgium	27.82 3/4 29th instant
London Switzerland	20.82 3/4 29th instant
London Berlin	11.67 29th instant
London Stockholm	19.42 3/8 29th instant
London New York	4.68.19 29th instant
London Amsterdam	8.81 7/8 29th instant.
London Italy	89.02 29th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Dull.	
Gold £7-8-5 1/2	27th instant
Gold £7-8-5	29th instant
Silver London Ready	19 15/16 27th instant
Silver London Ready	19 7/8 29th instant
Silver London Forward	19 5/8 27th instant
Silver London Forward	19 5/8 29th instant
Silver New York Ready	43 27th instant
Silver New York Ready	43 29th instant
London discounts 3 months	13/16 per cent 27th instant
London discounts 3 months	13/16 per cent 29th instant
London discounts 6 months	1 1/4 per cent 27th instant
London discounts 6 months	1 1/4 per cent 29th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.	
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent	
Money:—	
Call 1 1/2 per cent.	
3 months 1 1/2 per cent.	
6 months 1 1/2 per cent.	
Tone: Steady	

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, March 29

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	70
3 1/2 per cent	82
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	98 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	103 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	107 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	110 1/4
5 per cent 1942/47	106 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	94 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	67 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	95 1/2
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	105 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary	41/3

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 29

T T London on:—	
New York	4.68.19
Paris	176.76
Berlin	11.67
Madrid	42.00
Montreal	4.70 1/4
Amsterdam	8.81 15/16
Brussels	27.82 1/4
Milan	89.02
Berne	20.82 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 29

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£70
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	70
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	82
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	107 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	67 5/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	94 1/4
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	95 1/2
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	105 3/8
Victory Bonds	105 3/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	8 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	82 1/2
National Bank of India	29 1/2

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, March 29

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality Sellers	5 1/8

LONDON SPELTER

London, March 29

Spelter Hard (Indian brand) Feb	11 1/2 to 12 1/2

Scattered Business In Shares

TATA STEEL SHARES QUIET

Kohinoor Mill Shares Ease Off

BOMBAY: March 30.

The Local Share Bazaar was quiet to-day with a limited business. There was mostly month-end transfer business and differences were narrow.

It appears that there is less disposition to assume new risks pending clarification of the European political situation. Despite the air of suspense, which hung over Wall-Street, pending Daladier's speech which is believed would contain hints regarding next moves in Europe's political chess board, the Wall-Street Market was steady and U. S. Steel shares closed at a small improvement of dol. 1/8 to 55-1/8.

As usual speculation at this time of the year in the Local Market is at a low ebb and we see nothing in the situation to justify any big price movement. It is a known fact speculative Operators play an important part in the price structure of Share values and industrial and economic developments at times do not count.

Arguments on both Bull and Bear sides are ample, but when there is no inclination to operate, we do not anticipate any big movement.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,149 and after improving to Rs. 1,150 declined to Rs. 1,122-8 and finally steadied at Rs. 1,135 and Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 247. Cotton Mill shares were quiet with Bombay Dyeings quoted at Rs. 830. There was increased selling in Kohinoor Mill shares, which eased off and Government Securities were also easy.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, March 30.

100	Ahmd. Advance	376 4
100	BOMBAY DYEING	830 0
100	CENTURY	225 8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	212 8
100	COLABA	111 0
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn	310 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-3-6
100	Finlay	95 8
100	GOKAK	127 0
1,000	Hindustan	1,705 0
100	Indore	46 8
100	Khatau	98 0
100	KOHINOOR	220 8
250	Laxmi	480 0
250	Madras United	35 0
100	Morarji	115 0
250	Model	46 8
50	MYSORE	85 0
200	NEW GREAT	200 0
100	Osmanshahi	40 0
100	PHOENIX	220 0
25	Sassoon Silk	68 0
1,000	Sholapur	3,200 0
50	SIMPLEX	69 8
100	SWADESHI	209 0
100	Swan	94 0
500	Vishnu	1,115 0
1,000	Westerns	860 0
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	110 0
25-50	Central	31 5
500	Imperial	1,510 0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	366 4
50-100	India	135 8
100	Reserve Bank	110 3
5	Union	5-13-6
	CEMENTS	
100	Associated	112 12
	INSURANCE	
100	Empire	635 0
15-100	Jupiter	12 6
20	Mercantile	53 8
15-75	New India	35 2
200	Oriental	4,210 0
10-50	Vulcan	7-3-6
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ah. Old	137 8
1,000	ANDHRA XD.	1,380 0
10	Ajmer	11 14
50	Bombay Tram	127 3
100	Bombay Suburban	142 8
10	Broach	9 5
100	Karachi	186 4
100	Poona	17 1
100	Surat	158 2
100	TATA HYDRO	146 8
1,000	TATA POWERS	1,261 4
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	45 0
100	C. Province	100 0
100	Dh. Baramati	101 8
100	Gujarat	96 8
100	Mandra Bhon	101 0
100	Pachora Jamner	95 3
100	Sara Serajganj	100 8
500	Tapti Valley	732 8
	MININGS	
9	Burma Corp. XD	5 13
2sh.	Indian Copper	2-0-6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	28 8
10	Shivrajpur	35 4
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS	1,135 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	247 0
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcok	315 0
10	Air Services	8 9
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	171 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	795 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	210 8
125	B. BURMA	425 0
50	BOMBAY CONTY.	146 4
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 7
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	78 XD
100	IND.BLEACHING	101 0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	40 8
100	I. Radio Defd	390 0
100	I. Radio Ord.	380 0
100	Port Canning	68 0
30	Premier Con.	60 4
15	Scindia	18 4
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	36 12
	PREFERENCE	
5-1/2	Amalgamated (T.F.)	106 0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,495 0
6	p. c. Bombay Steam	285 0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T F)	75 0
5	p. c. Central India (T. F.)	567 8
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st XD	104 4
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd XD	96 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	143 12
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1,555 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	207 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, March 30

Bombay Dyeing (832/8) 833 830 828 830 828 830

Century (227/8) 227 225 225/8

Central India (214 214 213 212/8

Kohinoor (224) 224 223 222 221 220/8

New Great (202) 202 200

Simplex (70/4) 70/8 69/8

Swadeshi (211/8) 213 212 211 209

Associated Cement (113/4) 113 112/12

Andhra (1380) 1380

Tram Ord (127/8) 127/8

Tata Hydro (146/8) 146/8

Tata Power (1260) 1261 1260 1257 1255 1261

T Steel Defd (1145) 1140 1147 1150 1140 1122 1130 1127 1135

T Steel Ord (248) 248 250 249 246 247

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (156/8 156/8

Bellapur (173) 171 170 171

B Steam (210) 210

B Burma (428/8, 429 428 425

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, March 29

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
American Water Works Common	11
American Power and Light dol. 5 Pfd A	38
American Foreign Power Common	3
American Foreign Power Gold D 5 per cent	57
American Foreign Power 7 cent Pfd	17
Electric Bond Common	10
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	58
American Telephone and Telegraph	158 1/2
Western Union Telg	29 5/8
New York Central	17 1/8
Texas Corporation	41 1/8
Amrex Corporation	23 3/8
Union Carbon and Carbide	78 1/2
Liggett Meyers 'B'	105
Schenley Distillers 5 1/2 per cent Pfd	72
Lockheed	28
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	10
National Diary	15
Guaranty Trust	256
United States Steel	55 1/8
United States Steel Pref	116 1/4
Bethlehem Steel	66
Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	110
Crucible Steel	36
Ludlum Steel	20
National Steel	70
Republic Steel	18
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	7
Anaconda Copper Mining	27
Int Nickel of Canada	48 3/8
Chrysler Motors	73
General Motors	45 7/8
General Electric	37 3/4
American Radiator	14
Consolidated Oil	8 3/8
Secony	12 1/4
Chase National Bank	31 3/4
National City Bank	24 3/4

Turnover 470,000 shares. Market acts oversold and entitled to some rally. Electric bond and share common earned 18 cents per share in 1938

Produce Receipts

Bombay, March 30.

Wheat	3,122 cwts.
Linseed	15,293 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	364 cwts.
Gingellyseed	323 cwts.
Poppyseed	256 cwts.
Groundnuts	9,406 cwts.
Castorseed	1,053 cwts.
Rice	70,115 cwts.
Myraballams	3,951 cwts.
Cottonseed	4,974 cwts.
Gram	2,973 cwts.
Joowar	264 cwts.
Barley	935 cwts.
Bajree	832 cwts.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach A/M New York May Rs. 39 1/2 Liverpool May Rs. 50 3/4

Broach J/A New York July Rs. 35. Liverpool July Rs. 42

New York Liverpool: May 93 July 90 October 113 December 114 January 115

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Regd. No. B 1065

ARE YOU RUPTURED?

Is your TRUSS Satisfactory? If not Consult us.

Our experts will examine you FREE if you call on us. We have satisfied thousands of sufferers. Our 56 years' experience is at your service.

Trusses of all varieties in stock.

N. POWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Lamington Road, BOMBAY, 4.

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

DEVKARAN NANJEE'S
10 AND 20-TOLA
SMALL SILVER BARS
BEARING H. M. MINT STAMP as to FINENESS and WEIGHT
Available from
DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING CO., LTD.
AND LEADING BANKS AND JEWELLERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1939

Egyptian Tribute To "Man Of God"

Great Hope In Leadership Of Congress

PLEA FOR EXCHANGE OF DELEGATIONS

Tripuri Session Shows Country Is Marching Quickly To Its Goal

(EXCLUSIVE TO THE "CHRONICLE")

BOMBAY, Thursday.

"We are going back to Egypt confirmed in our view that India with an enlightened leadership, of which the entire Orient is truly proud, is definitely on her way to freedom and that her great, non-violent fight will meet with success, much earlier than people abroad expect".

THAT IS WHAT THE FOUR MEMBERS OF THE EGYPTIAN DELEGATION DECLARED, WITH A LOOK OF INTENSE ENTHUSIASM ON THEIR FACES AND A TOUCH OF SINCERITY IN THEIR VOICE, WHILE REFERRING TO THEIR THREE WEEKS' EXPERIENCE IN INDIA.

Indian Greeting To Visitors

Dressed immaculately in western costume but with the elegant fez that made them look distinctively Oriental, the delegationists greeted a party of Indian visitors with a "Namaskar" and expressed disappointment that they could not stay longer to accept all the kind invitations in the 'land of Mahatma Gandhi" whom they referred to as a man of God.

BLESSING TO INDIA

Accepting a gift of Khadi from one of the visitors, they referred to it as 'one of the greatest blessings to India" because it not only helped the poor villager economically and kept India's money in India but also served as the emblem of India's greatest political organisation—the Congress.

"The sight of thousands who came to Tripuri dressed in this white Khadi" they said, "brought home to us that the Charkha is a binding force in India and is, therefore, the emblem that figures on India's National Flag."

THE DELEGATION

The leader of the Delegation, Mahmud Bassiuni Bey, with a kindly face and a head that has gone grey in the service of his country, spoke about the Congress in sweet Arabic as another member, Mr. Mahmoud Abul Fath, Member of Parliament and Editor of "Al Misri", the Wafdist organ, translated it in fine English and replied to several questions. Mr. Ahmed Hamza, ex-member of the Parliament and Mr. Ahmed Kassim Gouda, Assistant Editor of "Al Misri", two other young members of the Delegation, replied intermittantly in English to questions regarding their observations in India.

EXCHANGE DELEGATIONS

"We have been able to understand India and the people inhabiting this vast country much better than before though we have been here only for three weeks" said the Delegationists who added that Egypt which was keenly interested in the freedom movement of India would welcome exchange of such goodwill delegations because they tended to promote mutual understanding between two countries of the Orient.

TRIBUTE TO TRIPURI

Referring to the 52nd session of the Congress at Tripuri they said that the freedom with which people from different parts of the country expressed their views and the enthusiasm with which they co-operated in rendering the session a success clearly showed that all were guided by one motive namely the achievement of freedom for the country. That a small village in an erstwhile jungle tract should have successfully served as the venue of a mammoth session spoke of the perfect organisation of the Congress.

"Blessed with the great leaders whom we had the opportunity of meeting at Tripuri, we are quite confinite, India is marching quickly towards her goal."

MAN OF GOD

All the Oriental countries, they said, looked upon Mahatma Gandhi as a man of God.

India was indeed fortunate to have the leadership of such a personality. He had completely justified the faith reposed in him by the millions of his countrymen.

"He sometimes looks as a man much in advance of the times. His preachings are so lofty that people of this century sometimes find it difficult to understand them. Some follow him because they understand his preachings. But many follow him because they have complete faith in him.

And people have unshaken faith in his methods because they have been a success all along."

Referring to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru they said that they had met very few leaders elsewhere with qualities which were combined in Jawaharlal.

Owing to the illness of the Congress President, their interview with him was only for a few minutes. But they knew him as a great patriot whose sacrifices in the cause of the country were tremendous.

IN THE FRONTIER.

The Delegationists were extremely happy that they had the opportunity of visiting the North-West Frontier Province. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was a leader of great qualities who had the welfare of his people at heart. And the success which his movement had met with in the Frontier Province was indeed admirable.

The Egyptian Delegation had also met several Muslim leaders and were very glad to hear from them that they were all anxious that India should be free.

PLEA FOR UNITY.

"We hope all sections of Indians will combine in their efforts to make India a free country" they said.

NO PRICE TOO GREAT

Referring to Prohibition they said that no price would be too great to rid the country of the evil of drink.

"India was sober before the British invasion. Drink is one of the curses brought to this country by the foreign rulers. Would you consider any price too great to rid the country of this cancer of drink? Let those who criticise prohibition imagine the degradation to which alcohol lowers a human being. Let them remember that a man under the influence of drink has no ambition, no pride and no dignity. The Government would do well to lose a few lakhs of revenue rather than see this cancer eat into the vitals of society. Egypt wishes the Congress Ministries every success."

OFFICE ACCEPTANCE.

Questioned if the Congress decision to accept office was in the right direction, the delegationists said:—"We have full faith in your leaders. We know that whatever decision they take is for the good of the country."

The Egyptian Delegation which is leaving Bombay by the next mail boat wished to thank all the Congress Committees and other organisations and the Indian Press, which had treated them with extreme hospitality.

Prohibition Propaganda In Full Swing in Bombay. Mr. B. G. Kher addressing the mass meeting on Kamgar Maidan.

Zamindars' Move Against Tenancy Act

Notice Of Suit Against Collector

DACCA, March 30.

A notice under Section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code was issued to-day to the Collector, Dacca, representing the Province of Bengal, with a copy of a plaint of a suit to be instituted by Mr. Dhirendrachandra Roy, Moulvi Choudhury Labibuddin Siddique, Mr. Jogeschandra Das, Zamindars, on behalf of themselves and representing the landholders of East Bengal, for a declaration that the new Bengal Tenancy Amendment Act is 'ultra vires' and beyond the jurisdiction of the provincial legislature and for other reliefs.—A.P.

IS MINISTRY PART OF EXECUTIVE?

Calcutta C. P. M. Refers Basumati Sedition Case To High Court

CALCUTTA, Mar. 30.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day referred the 'Basumati' sedition case wherein its Editor, Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghose, and Printer, Mr. Sashibhusan Dutt, stood charged under Section 124-A I.P.C. for an article entitled "Kali Puja and Ramjan", appearing in November last, to the High Court for an authoritative decision on the question of law whether the Ministry of a province can be said to be part of the Executive Government of that province in the sense implied in Section 17 I.P.C.

The article criticised the Ministry's direction contained in a press note issued in October last that in Burdwan immersion of Kali must be finished within 7 p.m. during the Ramjan in contravention of the standing customs.

Another sedition case, it may be remembered, against the paper was recently referred to the High Court by the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate for a clear definition whether the Ministry was not a part of the Executive Government under the Government of India Act, 1935.—United Press.

LUCKNOW, Mar. 30.

Mr. H. K. Wilkinson of Cawnpore has been declared elected to the U. P. Legislative Council in a by-election from the European constituency.—United Press.

Subhas-Gandhi Correspondence

President Explains His Viewpoint About Deadlock

JHARIA: March 30.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS LEARNS THAT SUBHAS C. BOSE, CONGRESS PRESIDENT, IS AT PRESENT ENGAGED IN AN EXTENSIVE CORRESPONDENCE WITH GANDHIJI, IN WHICH HE IS SETTING OUT HIS VIEWPOINT REGARDING THE PRESENT DEADLOCK IN CONGRESS AFFAIRS.

MR. BOSE HAS ALREADY WRITTEN TWO LETTERS, AND IT IS PROBABLE THAT HE WILL BE WRITING SEVERAL MORE.

SO FAR THERE HAS NOT BEEN A SUFFICIENT INTERVAL OF TIME FOR A REPLY FROM GANDHIJI TO BE RECEIVED.

Mr. Bose, it is understood, does not expect Gandhiji to come to Jharia in view of the delicate nature of his health and believes that a solution of the problem can be reached by correspondence without the necessity of a personal meeting.

Mr. Bose has called the Acting Secretary of the A. I. C. C., Mr. Narsingh, who arrived at Jamadoba this morning, in connection with the arrangements to be made for the ensuing session of the Working Committee, to be held in Calcutta.

He has also called the Assistant Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee in this connection. Mr. Bose is meeting them both this morning.—A. P.

"TRIPURI REPRESENTS INDEX OF INDIAN UNITY"

LONDON, March 29.

Addressing a meeting of the India League Mr. Krishna Menon comprehensively surveyed the activities of the Congress Session at Tripuri. He expressed the opinion that the Session represented "an index to Indian unity" in so far as internal affairs were concerned and showed that the struggle for independence was sharpening. Mr. Krishna Menon added that controversies were not important compared to definite achievements as in the field of foreign affairs, where organic relations had been established with progressive movements in other countries.

Mr. Bhandari presided. Leaders of the All-India Student Movements in Britain were among the audience.—Reuter.

SUBHAS BOSE'S PULSE STILL HIGH

JHARIA, Mar. 30.

The latest bulletin regarding the health of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose states that last night his temperature was 100.2. This morning his temperature was 99. The pulse rate is still high. This is attributed to mental over work during the past four or five days. His general condition is progressing slowly.—A. P.

NO SOCIALIST FOR WORKING COMMITTEE?

Leaders Talk With Gandhiji At Birla House

NEW DELHI, March 30.

The Congress Socialist leaders had another discussion with Gandhiji at Birla House. They included Acharya Narendra Deo, Mr Achyut Patwardhan and Mr. Jaiprakash Narain.

The consensus of opinion among them is against the acceptance of membership of the Working Committee though a formal and final decision would be taken at their Executive Committee to be called when the occasion demands.—United Press.

MAHARASHTRA P. C. C. MEETING POSTPONED

POONA, March 29.

In view of the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, which is to be held at Calcutta very soon, the adjourned meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, which was to be held on April 8 next, has been postponed.

A meeting of the Executive of the M. P. C. C. however, will be held on April 8 to consider the recommendations to be made to the Bombay Ministry in regard to their proposed tenancy legislation. Besides the members of the Executive, the meeting will be attended by members of the Tenancy Sub-Committee of the Provincial Congress Committee and others by special invitation.—United Press.

SOCIALISTS MEET MAHATMA

NEW DELHI, March 28.

Congress Socialist leaders who are in Delhi, namely Acharya Narendra Deo, Mr. Achyut Patwardhan, Mr. M. R. Masani, Mr. Jaiprakash Narain and others met Gandhiji to-day and probably informed Gandhiji of their inclination not to accept seats on the Congress Working Committee. They are considering internal organisation of their party 'vis-a-vis' resignations from the party after their decision to remain neutral at Tripuri.—United Press.

Gandhiji To Open Brindaban Exhibition

PATNA March 30.

Mahatma Gandhi will open the exhibition being organised at Brindaban in connection with the Gandhi Seva Sangh conference there.

The opening ceremony will take place on April 20.—A.P.

BAN ON CONGRESS COMMITTEE IN REWA STATE LIFTED.

JUBBULPORE, Mar. 30.

The Rewa State Darbar has lifted the ban on the Bagkelkand District Congress Committee and has restored to them the Rewa Congress House.

The ban had been imposed on the Congress Committee nine years ago.—A. P.

ECHO OF PARSI LADY'S MURDER

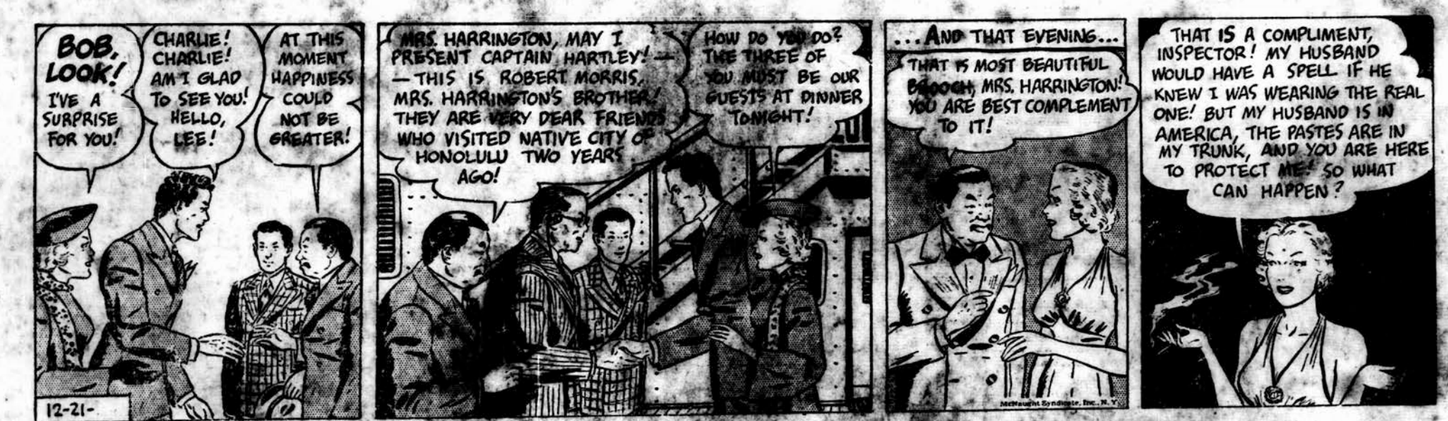
Case Against Mohamed Khan Adjourned To April 26

BHOPAL, March 30.

The Sessions trial of Mahamed Khan, who was charged with having murdered a Parsi lady Doctor, Miss Banoobai Taraporewala in the Second Class compartment of the Punjab Mail on the night of July 1 last year, was adjourned to April 26 as some of the prosecution witnesses from Hyderabad (Deccan) had not arrived, by Major G. B. Williams, the Political Agent, Bhopal.

Mr. Bhawani Prasad, Public Prosecutor Central India, Indore conducted the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. Mohamed Yussuf Khan.—A.P.

CHARLIE CHAN — SMELL TROUBLE?


BOB, LOOK! I'VE A SURPRISE FOR YOU!
CHARLIE! CHARLIE! AM I GLAD TO SEE YOU! HELLO, LEE!
AT THIS MOMENT HAPPINESS COULD NOT BE GREATER!
MRS. HARRINGTON, MAY I PRESENT CAPTAIN HARTLEY! — THIS IS ROBERT MORRIS, MRS. HARRINGTON'S BROTHER! THEY ARE VERY DEAR FRIENDS WHO VISITED NATIVE CITY OF HONOLULU TWO YEARS AGO!
HOW DO YOU DO? THE THREE OF YOU MUST BE OUR GUESTS AT DINNER TONIGHT!
...AND THAT EVENING...
THAT IS MOST BEAUTIFUL BROOCH, MRS. HARRINGTON! YOU ARE BEST COMPLEMENT TO IT!
THAT IS A COMPLIMENT, INSPECTOR! MY HUSBAND WOULD HAVE A SPELL IF HE KNEW I WAS WEARING THE REAL ONE! BUT MY HUSBAND IS IN AMERICA, THE PASTES ARE IN MY TRUNK, AND YOU ARE HERE TO PROTECT ME! SO WHAT CAN HAPPEN?
12-21-
McNaught Syndicate, Inc., N. Y.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.